WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,058—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1318.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	3809	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	8281	J. E. Stephenson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. B. Gordon	20th "
PENINSULAR	7391	T. Leigh	27th "
P.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Agnew	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	8281	G. F. Jepson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	8247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7503	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec. "
* ORIENTAL	8281	J. E. Stephenson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8600	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. B. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7392	J. M. Wilmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	F. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,361	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 360.	Rs. 275.
Available for 12 months	" 1080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single And Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers for VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	E. Mosca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Session House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Oct., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SAILOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd October, sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th October, sailing at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jaskeer, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANDORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 6th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	3rd Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

The Safari also takes Cargo for Benadir Coast Ports, viz.:—MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA, and KISMAYU.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTS' HATS AND HOSIERY.
COLLARS AND TIES.
In the Latest West End Styles,
DRESS AND TENNIS SHOES.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN
From the Belfast Linen Company.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE
AND
LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder	" 199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	" 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	" 28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	" 85 0
Half Hunting	" 94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow,
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Tsaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 1 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT-FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banklpore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JAYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Offices are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TWO BUNGALOWS situated in a healthy locality, Right Flank Lines, Wanowrie, Poona, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 5th, and MONDAY, the 8th October, 1900, commencing at 4 P.M. each day.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers.

REQUIRED BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

A FULLY QUALIFIED CIVIL ENGINEER to take charge of the Office of the Deputy Executive Engineer, for Drainage, for three years. Preference will be given to applicants who have had Municipal experience.

The salary of the appointment including all allowances will be Rs. 700 per mensem.

All applications with testimonials, &c., should be addressed to the undersigned before November 1st.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st October 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF

1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE.
3. CASKS OIL AND TAR, &c., EMPTY.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his office, Victoria Termini, which will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 31th day of October, 1900, upto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made in the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Railway's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st October, 1900.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47-THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Upritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 1 o'clock (gun fire) on TUESDAY, the sixth day of November, 1900, for the right to enter into an agreement for a building lease for a term of 99 years at fixed rates of rent of the TRIANGULAR PLOT of VACANT LAND South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Paltan Road on the East and bounded on the North by proposed new Road 60 feet wide, on the South side of the market. The area measures about 7,035 square yards.

The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the amount of premium the Tenderer is prepared to pay for the right to enter into the agreement for a lease, also the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay 15th September 1900.

NOTICE.

THANA DISTRICT LIMESTONE FARM.

IT is hereby notified for public information that the farm for extracting LIMESTONE from certain fixed localities in certain fixed Villages in the Salsette and Mahim Talukas and the Umbargaon Mahal of the Thana District, is to be given out for the period from 1st November, 1900, to 31st July, 1901.

2. Tenders for the said farm are hereby invited. They will be opened by the Undersigned on the 10th October 1900, at 12 noon, Madras time. Contractors may present their Tenders for the said farm personally on the day and at the time aforesaid or may send them by registered post to the address of the Undersigned before that date. The envelopes cnotaining the Tenders should distinctly be marked with the words "Tender for the Limestone Farm."

3. The average bid for the farm taken from the figures of the last ten years is Rs. (12,600)) twelve thousand six hundred. The current farm was granted for Rs. (13,000) thirteen thousand.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied by Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 200 as deposit to be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay within 48 hours from the time when he is informed of such acceptance (1-10) one-tenth of the amount at which the tender is accepted and to pass a Kabulayat for the farm at the Salsette Taluka Office before the 20th October 1900, failing which the amount of his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

5. It will be at the discretion of the Undersigned to accept or reject a tender, whatever its amount.

6. The Farm for the next year viz. from 1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902, will be disposed of on the 1st May next, in order that the farmer for the year 1900-1901 may have, in case he fails to obtain the next year's farm, one month's time before the rains to enable him to remove the materials on hand.

7. Persons wishing to know further conditions about the farm and the conditions of the Kabulayat to be passed by the successful Tenderer should apply at the Undersigned's office during office hours on any day except Sundays and other public holidays.

J. P. ORR,
Collector, Thana.
Thana, 28th September, 1900.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER
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WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospects.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h.-51m. Sun sets, 5h-47m. High water, 4-33m., 4-27a. Low water, 11-12m., 10-39a.
Athletic Sports, St. Mary's Institution, 4 p. m.
Gymkhana Rugby Tournament, 4-45 p.m.

POLO.—A game of polo will be played to-day, at 5 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bo I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

BOMBAY NATIVE-DISPENSARY.—The statement for last month shows the daily average attendance to be 236; admissions, 2,334; prevailing diseases, dysentery and diarrhœa.

SACRILEGE.—Vinayak Ramchandra, manager of a Hindu temple at Gaumdevi Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from the temple on Sunday morning, some one stole the silver head of an idol, valued at Rs. 150.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Porbunder, per extra s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Merka, Brava, Mugdashu, Kismayu, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Darasalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Durban and Cape Colony, per s.s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Tardeo Road, regarding the death of Chankia Matadla, a Hindu, unemployed, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased resided with a friend of his at Tardeo Road. On Sunday morning, Chankia went out into the field behind his residence, and while returning he was bitten by a snake on the left ankle. He refused to go to hospital and was treated at home with household remedies. In the evening his body became stiff, and he lost his consciousness and died at midnight. The jury returned a verdict of death from snake-bite.

MEETING AT JAM KHAMBHALIA.—On the 25th ult., a meeting was convened by Sheth Damoder Govind, at Dudh Chakla, in order to present "manpatras" to Sheth Ravji Naranji and Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji in recognition of their munificent donations to the fund started to provide the famine-stricken here with food and clothing. The meeting was attended by the state officers and well-known citizens. Sheth Purshotam Govind was voted to the chair. The president delivered an eloquent speech alluding to the philanthropy of the wealthy citizens. Afterwards the librarian Mr. Ramji Madanji read the annual report which dealt with the proceedings of the shop opened to sell corn at cheaper rates and the "manpatras" on behalf of Sheth Damoder Govind to whose care the fund and the shop are committed. Messrs. Damoder Govind and Raghavji Govind deserve thanks for their herculean labour during the year. After a distribution of clothes, valued at Rs. 600 sent by Bhatia merchants of Khambhalia carrying on business in Bombay the meeting dispersed.

CURE BY MAGIC.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jamnabai, a Hindu woman, was charged with stealing a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 200, the property of Soondribai, also a Hindu woman, who resides at Walkeshwar Road. The accused who is a Surti by caste, and who professes to cure diseases by magic, was on visiting terms with the complainant. On the 26th ultimo, complainant was attacked with fever, and accused was summoned to cure her by magic. The latter advised her a hot water bath and gave her some oil to put it in the water, while bathing. Whilst the complainant was taking the bath, the accused removed the gold necklace and substituted a false one in its place. The fraud was subsequently discovered and a report was made to the police. The magician was arrested and the necklace was traced to the possession of a marwari, to whom it had been sold by accused. The magistrate sentenced the woman to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

CUSTOMS VS. PORT TRUST C. C.

AT an "at home" given on Saturday last by Dr. Pollen, the President of the Customs A. C., the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Grey, Collector of Customs, and friends honoured the Clubby their presence. On this occasion a match between the Customs and the Port Trust was played and resulted in a win for the latter by 21 runs. Scores:—

PORT TRUST C. C.

Mr R Phillips c Connell b Selkirk	26
Mr Byramji c Blunt b Raja	1
Mr Jehangir b Mooney	5
Mr Talyerkhan c Mooney b Raja	0
Mr Bulsara b Thomas	25
Mr Anderson c Thomas b Selkirk	4
Mr Wadia run out	13
Mr Hanson c Blunt b Mooney	0
Mr Fido not out	2
Mr Duke did not bat	0
Mr Spencer did not bat	0
Extras	5
Total	81

CUSTOMS C. C.

Mr Connell b Jehangir	1
Mr Shunkar c and b Jehangir	14
Mr Cassels c and b Jehangir	8
Mr Selkirk not out	18
Mr Raja c Byramji b Bulsara	3
Mr Mooney c Phillips b Bulsara	0
Mr Boylette b Jehangir	5
Mr Blunt b Bulsara	5
Mr Thomas b Bulsara	0
Mr Nanavati l-b-w b Jehangir	2
Mr Kelly c and b Bulsara	1
Extras	3
Total	60

LIBERAL C. CLUB (ESPLANADE) VS. NORTHBROOK C. CLUB.

THIS match was played on Sunday and ended in an easy win for the Liberals by 60 runs. The former in their first innings knocked up 90 runs, the chief contributors being Vajifdar and Surty, making 28 and 21 respectively. The feature of the match was the excellent bowling of D. C. Oomrigar who captured allthe ten wickets for 17 runs only.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED RIFLE THIEF.

ABOUT a couple of months ago writes a contemporary the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, who had only arrived at Quetta a short time, had one of their bells of arms broken into, and four rifles stolen from it. The Police traced, they said, the footsteps to the 26th Bombay Infantry Depot, who were than occupying the Bombay Sappers and Miners' lines, and had for a short time been in the lines of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, but the rifles were not forthcoming.

At midnight on the 20th September, another evident attempt on a bell of arms of the same regiment in close vicinity to the first robbery, was frustrated, by the alertness and action of the Mahratta sentry on duty. The sentry as he approached the bell of arms, saw a man crouching within a few yards of it. He challenged, but receiving no reply, rushed at him and seized him, before he could get up or escape. Two other Pathans who were crouching not far off, first came, as if to help their companion but seeing men run out of a pandal to the assistance of the sentry, who had called out ran away. The regiment is to be congratulated on the capture, and it is only to be hoped that the civil authorities will make an example of the Pathan caught, as there is very little doubt for what purpose he and his companions were crouching within a few yards of the bell of arms at midnight.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	2	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	0	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	19
Total	22	12	151
Total plague deaths to date	79,748	66,093	
Cholera	13	7	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

MONIES ENTRUSTED TO A NEAR RELATION.

AISHABAI WIDOW VS. HAJEE SEEDIK HAJEE EBRAHIM.

THE plaintiff's claim was that the defendant might be ordered to pay to her the sum of Rs. 17,500 with interest from 17th May 1898; that the defendant might be ordered to render a full and correct account of certain sums of money, and to hand over to the plaintiff any balance which might remain in his hands, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Starling, and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rivett Carnac, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. H. B. Tyebjee instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

In support of her case the plaintiff stated that on the 2nd October 1896, the plaintiff lent to the firm of Haji Zainalli Reza in Bombay two sums of Rs.10,000 each, for which the firm passed, in the name of the defendant, who is a near relation of the plaintiff, two promissory notes. These were duly made over to and kept by the plaintiff, but the firm having failed to repay the monies, the plaintiff requested the defendant to file a suit against them, and for that purpose handed over the promissary notes to the defendant. The latter accordingly filed a suit against the members of the firm, which was subsequently, with the consent of the plaintiff, settled for a sum of Rs. 17,500, which was duly received by the defendant on account of the plaintiff on the 7th May 1898. Defendant had repeatedly promised to hand over the sum to the plaintiff, but had failed to do so. Plaintiff had also paid to him two sums of Rs. 700 and Rs. 500 for the purpose of defraying the costs of the suit, of which, however, the defendant had rendered no account.

The defence was a total denial of the plaintiff's claim. It was quite untrue that the plaintiff had anything whatever to do with the loan of Rs. 20,000 to the firm mentioned, or the two promissory notes, or the suit brought on the same by the defendant. The suit was compromised by him alone, and the sum of Rs. 17,500 was paid to him on the 7th May 1896. No claim to this money was ever made by the plaintiff until the 3rd November 1898. Previously to that, a similar claim, and one equally false, had been made by Hawabai, another widow of Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, on the 15th July 1898. There was absolutely no foundation for either claim. Defendant denied that the sums of Rs. 700 and Rs. 500, or either of them were or was ever advanced to the defendant. This suit had been brought at the instigation of certain designing persons, solely with a view to extort money, and was unjustifiable and groundless, and should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.

A FATHER'S CLAIM UPON HIS DAUGHTER.

KESHRINATH ANANDRAO DESAI VS. POWLABAI AND ANOTHER.

The defendant Powlabai is a daughter of the plaintiff; while the second defendant, Anandrao Ganpatrao Manker, is his son-in-law, Powlabai's husband. The plaintiff's claim was for certain ornaments or their value about Rs. 3,000. Mr. Dorab Babadurjee, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao and Shripad, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said that the defendants had been maintained by him at his own expense for the last fourteen years with their children. During the last plague epidemic, plaintiff went to reside at Coorla, whither the defendants accompanied him. Plaintiff's wife, who had been ailing for some time, died there in January last. Plaintiff also fell ill, and continued ill for about three months, so much so that at one time, his life was despaired of. Taking advantage of his continued illness, the defendants clandestinely removed the ornaments belonging to him. They were made by plaintiff with his own monies for the use of his wife. Some of the ornaments were pledged with plaintiff, and some had been presented to the wife of his son Khanderao. Plaintiff discovered the loss of the ornaments about the middle of April last. He asked defendants what they had done with the ornaments, when they replied that they had deposited them in a bank for safe custody, and that they would be brought back and restored to him when he went to Bombay from Coorla. After his return to Bombay, plaintiff sent his son to bring back the ornaments, when the first defendant said they would be sent to him in a few days. When a formal demand was made through a solicitor, the second defendant replied that the ornaments had been presented to the first defendant by her mother and had been in her possession for the last ten years. Defendant refused to give back the ornaments.

In their defence the defendants said it was not true that the second defendant had ever been maintained by the plaintiff. The first defendant stayed with her parents at Coorla, at their own request, to look after their comforts. It was absolutely false that she, the first defendant, or her husband, clandestinely removed any ornaments belonging to plaintiff. In fact plaintiff had left no ornaments either in his house at Moogbhat, or taken any with him to Coorla. He never had any such ornaments in his possession. It was untrue that plaintiff applied to defendants for any such ornaments, or that he was told that they had been deposited in a bank and would be restored to him. It was true that the ornaments were presented to the first defendant and her sister Dhakibai by her mother, and that they had been in the first defendant's possession. She had disposed of all those ornaments in order to defend this suit. Defendants therefore asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day. At the close of the hearing, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the return of the ornaments claimed, or their value, with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN WATCHMAKERS.

CHARLES HEINIGER VS CONSTANT DROY AND ARNOLD AMSTUTZ.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff, carrying on business at Hornby Row for the sale of Roskopf watches, against the defendants, who carry on business in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, under the name of the West End Watch Company. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be restrained from importing or selling in India watches similar to the Roskopf watch or any watches having on their faces a circle with the word Horoscope therein, or any other design likely to deceive purchasers into the belief that such watches were the watches of the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed the defendants should be restrained from disposing of such watches in their possession, that such watches should be delivered to him together with any profits that had been made on the sale of similar watches. The Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, were for the plaintiff; Mr Scott and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble were for the defendants.

On behalf of the plaintiff Mr. G. Lund, and a native dealer in watches were examined to show that there was a similarity between the Raskopf and Horoscope watches.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Raikes said the defence was that the plaintiff had no right to the use of the trade mark on the Raskopf watches. Counsel submitted that the mark on the defendants watches in no way infringed the Roskopf trade mark or that the name of one watch was likely to be mistaken for the other.

Mr. Arnold Amstutz, the second defendant was then examined. He said the Horoscope watches were only sold wholesale and were not imported with the object of being sold retail as being Roskopf watches. The evidence of the defendants was not concluded when the hearing was again adjourned.

PRESENTATION IN THANA DISTRICT.

THE interesting ceremony of presenting a *sanad* to Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar took place on September 25, at Kelvi-Mahim. The kacheri was tastefully decorated for the occasion and Mr. Orr, Collector of Thana, presided. The kacheri and compound were crowded, and amongst those present were Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector; Dr. Dalial, Chief Medical Officer, Palghar; Rao Bahadur Acharya; Khan Bahadur Nawroji Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E.; Mr. Mothabhai Contractor; Mr. L. B. Joglekar, Vakil, District Court, Thana; Mr. Tatyasaheb Thosar, Vakil, Kalyan; and Mr. Damodarshet, Vakil, Bassein; and other Government officers.

The president made a short speech, thanking the Rao Bahadur for helping Government in their plague and famine measures and other charitable works and congratulated him on getting the Rao Bahadurship. He then presented the sanad amid loud cheers.

Messrs. Damodar Gopalbhai, member of the District Local Board, Thana, Bhausaheb Dandekar, Vakil, and S. V. Acharya, Joglekar, Vakil, and others made short speeches.

In acknowledgment the Rao Bahadur said that he did not deserve the high honor done to him by Government, and he felt in doing what he had done he was doing nothing more than his duty. Two shawls and one turban were offered by K. B. Nowrojishet and Mr. Mothabai.

The ceremony concluded after the distribution of pan-supari, attar, rose-water and flowers, &c., and afterwards the party were entertained by the new Rao Bahadur.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday last, Mr. James MacDonald, one of the vice-presidents in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. K. B. Pathak then read a paper on "Apastamba and Bandhayana."

On the proposition of Mr. K. G. Desai, seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pathak for the paper he had read.

The following is an abstract of the paper:—In his introduction to the translation of Apastamba's Religious Aphorisms contributed to the Sacred Books of the East Dr. Buhler endeavours to prove that Bandhayana flourished before Apastamba. In support of this he appeals to Mahadeva, who in his commentary on the Hiranyakesi Sutra mentions the name of Bandhayana and Apastamba. The order in which these names are given is assumed to be chronological by Professors Weber and Buhler. The student of Sanskrit Literature will find that Bhatta Kumarila, who flourished about A. D. 750, offers a satisfactory reply to the question whether Bhandhayana lived prior to Apastamba, or Apasthamba prior to Bhandhayana. Two passages, one from Kumarila and the other from Bandhayana are quoted in the paper. The passage from Kumarila contains interesting information in regard to local customs. The custom of drinking prevalent among the present Brahmin women of Ahichchatra and Mathura and that of marrying maternal uncle's daughters, obtaining among the people of Southern India, are spoken of as opposed to Smriti or religious law. With reference to this some people remark that such customs may be held equally authoritative with Smriti as they are quite independent, and may be supposed to be based on Vedic texts. While others maintain that they are approved or disapproved by Apastamba according to their observance or non-observance in any particular country. Those who inherit such customs from their ancestors are justified in observing them, while the others who follow them in the absence of such a prescriptive right are held guilty. Manu also lays down a similar rule. He says "one should go by the path which was trod by one's ancestors. "A person therefore who follows the path of the good is not condemned. Men of course avoid a practice which was not observed by their ancestors and which is opposed to Smriti. If they fail to do so they will be shunned by their relatives. From this passage it is obvious that Apastamba claims for local customs as high an authority as Smriti itself, provided they have preecriptive right in their favour. But this view is dissented from by Gautama, while Bandhayana not only accepts Gautama's opinion but cites specific instances of practices condemned by Smriti and refutes Apastamba's opinion in favour of them. The passage from Bandhayana has specific instances of practices obtaining in the North and the South and a mention is made in it of some unnamed author who says that such practices are good wherever they prevail, though not so, elsewhere, on the ground that local custom is a safe guide. In the last place Bandhayana observes that this strange view of the unnamed author is not acceptable to Gautama and winds up by saying that he himself is opposed to all such practices. The most important literary information the passage from Kumarila conveys is that the unnamed author who upholds local customs as against Smriti or the sacred law is no other than Apastamba which is corroborated by the fact that Kumarila frequently goes out of his way to attack Apastamba for his strange views. These passages point to one conclusion, viz., that Apastamba is attacked by Bandhayana. It does not rest on the authority of Kumarila only but it is supported by the statement of Bandhayana himself as explained by Kumarila. These considerations lend to the inference that Apastama lived prior to Gautama and Bandhayana, while Bandhayana himself is the latest of the three Sutrakars. A question arises as to whether the text of Apastamba contains the opinions attributed to him by Bandhayana and Kumarila. There is one Sutra which upholds local custom, but the commentator Haradatta is careful to state that it should not be understood, that Apastamba defends in it such practices as that of marrying maternal uncle's daughter. That this explanation is altogether wide of the mark is satisfactorily proved by the passages which have been quoted. At the same time it must be admitted that there are no Sutras defending in express terms local customs as against Smriti or Sacred Law. From which it may be inferred that the present text of Apastamba differs in some respects from that which was accessible to Kumarila and his contemporaries in the middle of the 8th century.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain W Peterkin, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,054 tons, Captain J Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 11th September via intermediate ports, and Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Godson, Miss Lutton, Mrs Mandeville, Captain Davidson, Master Gough, Mr and Mrs Tepping, Mr H A Moore and Mrs Moore.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCTOBER 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Pomone		Symons	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Chycbassa	1688	Forbes			M M & Co
El Guise	139	Nacoda			W & A G & Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Gaekwar	2742	Peterkins			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			Asiatic S N Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Canning		Pifford			R I Marine
Parramatta	2054	Symons			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Clan Lamont	2285	Elliott			F M & Co
B	Oriental	3055	Jephson	Aden	13 10	P & O S N Co
E	Bancoora	2198	Dougherty	Zanzibar	9 10	M M & Co
F	Canara	1216	Stebbing	Zanzibar	3 10	M M & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	3 10	F Hayer
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Tenlon			H C Joosub
P	Zamania	2893	Lee	Southampton		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Kurrachee	2 10	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	2 10	do
Satrunji	547	Abamed	Mangalore	1 10	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Rudelsburg	1616	Bribey	Karachi	2 10	Glade & Co
5	Dido	3127	Pickering	Rangoon	3 10	M M & Co
9	Cy of Edinburgh	1960	Slater	China	13 10	F F & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Russell	Kurrachee	2 10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Akbar ....2203 tons gross ....H C Joosub

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Parramatta s	Symons	Shanghai, Sept 11
	Khandalla s	Rickford	Calcutta, &c

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s	Fellner	Trieste, &c

The steamer Gaekwar, Captain Peterkin, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, for Calcutta
" Parramatta, for London, &c

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd October.

1. There will be a route march on Saturday next 6th inst. The B V A will fall in at 8-15 p.m. at Grant Road Station Dress—Drill Order with arms, putties and field service caps to be worn.

With reference to the above order the attention of Nos 1 of Subdivisions especially and of all members of the Corps is called to the notices which will be posted at the Corps Club and Nesbit Road Head quarters on Monday 1st instant.

2. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on 7th instant from 8-45 a.m.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members as follows:—No 1 Company daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and after evening drills. No. 2 Company after drill on Tuesday and all day on Thursday.

4. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head quarters to-day an Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

5. A pair-horse-brake will leave the Corps Club at 8-15 p.m. on To'day to convey members of No 2 Company to drill at Byculla, returing to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd October.

1 There will be Riding School daily for recruits from 7 a.m.
2 There will be Sword drill in the Town Hall for all members this Evening Tuesday, from 5-30 p.m.
Recruits are requested to attend.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Rapeseed being sown. Gingelly and all crops doing well.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed being sown. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Mooltan—Unusually cool. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cownpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up Cotton prospects much improved. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Wadhwan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Seasonable. Cotton healthy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy Sowing still going on

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton prospects much improved. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	72	77	73	49	73	31	69	12
Monday, 1st Oct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	72	77	73	49	73	31	69	12
Total fall to 1st Oct., 1899	32	39	37	87	40	80	35	90
Total fall to 1st Oct. 1898	80	57	78	04	80	24	73	47

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	237	21
Saturday, 29th September	0	0
Total	237	21

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1st OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·890	Calm	1	91·1	65·9	79	...	19·16	+2·32
Sirsa	29·881	NW	3	92·3	68·1	82	...	8·85	−3·57
Delhi	29·898	NW	3	86·2	68·6	63	...	29·59	+3·41
Agra	29·900	NW	3	91·5	67·4	63	...	19·22	−7·53
Cawnpore	29·8[illegible]9	SSW	2	88·8	66·1	75	...	29·54	+1·31
Allahabad	29·889	WSW	3	87·6	68·3	78	...	28·40	−6·87
Jhansi	29·907	Calm	1	83·2	73·1	67	..	35·37	−1·56
Jacobabad	29·876	Calm	0	102·5	63·1	44	...	3·50	+0·77
Karachi	29·946	NW	5	91·4	75·7	83	...	1·79	−4·39
Jeypore	29·943	WNW	3	92·2	64·1	50	...	21·08	−5·28
Ajmere	29·951	SW	2	87·9	62·7	74	...	23·47	+3·72
Deesa	29·943	ENE	3	90·6	73·0	58	...	28·56	+2·96
Ahmedabad	29·935	E	1	93·2	7[illegible]·6	6[illegible]	...	15·44	−20·88
Bhuj	29·955	W	13	92·3	75·9	72	...	17·12	+3·56
Jamnagar	29·936	WNW	8	91·0	69·2	71	..	21·91	−0·53
Rajkot	29·555	W	3	91·9	67·4	82	..	39·50	+12·07
Bhownagar Para	29·931	NW	3	91·1	68·8	74	...	31·01	+9·77
Veraval	29·932	NNW	7	83·0	68·3	74	–	34·53	+15·56
Neemuch	29·971	NE	3	87·5	69·5	79	...	37·61	+7·48
Indore	29·945	Calm	3	85·8	67·6	75	...	33·98	+2·23
Saugor	29·940	NNW	1	83·9	66·1	79	...	40·20	−4·15
Jubulpore	29·902	SSW	1	86·9	69·1	88	0·09	51·93	−3·04
Hoshangabad	29·957	SW	1	85·7	68·2	83	...	45·16	−5·93
Khandwa	29·944	Calm	3	88·7	68·1	77	...	37·85	+8·15
Raipur	29·895	Calm	3	86·8	73·6	76	–	50·15	+3·66
Nagpur	29·907	Calm	1	89·2	67·6	76	...	48·88	+4·87
Amraoti	29·943	NW	5	88·7	67·3	64	...	30·14	−1·[illegible]3
Akola	29·929	WNW	1	90·0	64·8	72	–	40·64	+9·43
Surat	29·935	N	2	92·1	71·5	74	...	34·09	−10·42
Malegaon	29·948	NNW	4	88·9	66·3	71	–	12·89	−7·75
Bombay	29·932	N	9	86·8	78·0	87	–	69·14	−0·89
Poona	29·942	SSE	5	89·5	69·4	81	–	25·04	+4·71
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·944	NW	8	86·8	63·7	61	...	21·36	...
Sholapur	29·912	NW	7	88·7	71·0	60	..	15·97	−9·14
Ratnagiri	29·912	WNW		85·4	76·9	89	–	96·97	−7·87
Belgaum	29·904	NW	9	86·3	67·8	85	..	57·54	+20·93
Goa	29·916	N	8	8[illegible]·0	77·9	89	...	92·84	+10·61
Karwar	29·923	NE	3	84·7	75·5	91	...	135·[illegible]	+20·34
Mangalore	29·925	E	2	86·8	76·9	90	0·05	139·33	+36·72
Calicut	29·913	Calm	4	88·2	74·0	85	–	97·27	+12·46
Cochin	29·916	NNE	–	87·0	76·6	88	..	63·50	−9·36
Bangalore	29·945	WSW	7	80·7	63·3	95	1·20	19·43	+0·47
Secunderabad	29·878	NE	4	87·1	70·0	75	1·47	23·18	−2·82
Masulipatam	29·850	NW	3	93·6	77·1	79	...	22·03	−2·13
Bellary	29·911	Calm	5	91·7	71·[illegible]	69	0·71	10·49	−0·22
Cuddapah	29·893	W	G	94·2	76·9	78	0·09	14·37	−5·77
Madras	29·850	SW	3	85·5	75·5	83	0·74	11·62	−3·88
Coimbatore	29·930	WSW	1	90·4	72·1	93	0·2[illegible]	7·53	+2·49
Trichinopoly	29·870	WSW	7	96·1	72·9	84	0·02	13·18	+1·91
Negapatam	29·855	SW	10	96·2	74·9	83	1·17	14·64	+2·61
Colombo	29·902	SSE	6	88·5	76·0	89	0·48	25·93	+3·49
Aden	29·901	ENE	24	88·8	82·3	61	...	0·00	−0·43

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (73·79); G. T. H.=0·00 (74·22); St. G. H.=0·00 (73·27); C. P.=0·00 (69·14).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Belgaum and Nagapatam, and 6° to 7° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi and Madras. The minimum temperature is from 5° to 7° in defect at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jeypore, Allahabad, Veraval, Bhavnagar Para, Akola and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Bangalore and Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

About two inches of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly, over an inch at Secunderabad (1·47"), Bangalore (1·20") and Negapatam (1·17"), about three-quarters of an inch at Bellary and Madras, about half an inch at Colombo, about a quarter of an inch at Coimbatore, and very light showers at Mangalore.

The isobars indicate the probable existence of a depression to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay, where the weather appears to be squally, rainy and more or less disturbed. Both the day and night temperatures are generally above normal in all places, except (Madras), lying to the south of latitude 16 1-2, where the weather is very cloudy. The weather is favourable for rain in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th September.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·889
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	127
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	7·29
" year	69·12
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 1st Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T C Mitchell has been permitted to resign H M's I C S with effect from the 28th July.

The services of Major P W O Gorman I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Assit Surg Surrendra Nath Dutt, Junior Medical Officer Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supdt in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

The services of Lieut Col E Mair M B I M S (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of Capt C L Haldane 8th Madras Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt R W C Keays 11th Regt of Madras Infy have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt H W K Read Royal Army Medical Corps are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of the duties of Civil Surg of Quetta.

The services of Mr G W Lane Asst Dist Supt of Police 2nd grade Madras who is returning from Foreign Service in Siam are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Capt J A H Woodward I S C 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Iny is placed on special duty under the Foreign Dept from the 20th Sept to the 18th Oct 1900 both days inclusive.

The services of Mr H N Alexander Supt of Police Bombay are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of the duties of Asst at Head Quarters to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

Lieut S R Davidson I S C Asst Inspecting Officer is appointed to be Inspecting Officer Punjab Imperial Service Infy substantive pro tempore with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Capt H D Watson or until further orders.

Capt W P Bannerman I S C Asst Inspecting Officer substantive pro tem is appointed to be Inspecting Officer Rajputana and N W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport substantive pro tempore with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Major J G Turner or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Atkinson Offg Dy Auditor Genl is granted privilege leave for eighteen days with effect from the 1st of Oct 1900

The services of Mr W Ross Supt of Govt Printing India are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Resident at Hyderabad with effect from the 15th of Oct

Mr C Sanderson Depy Supt of Govt Printing India is appointed to act as Supt of Govt Printing India vice Mr W Ross.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

ARMY STAFF

Capt W E Wingfield 41st Battery Royal Field Artillery to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl Royal Artillery Bombay Command vice Major J G Geddes Royal Artillery vacated on promotion Dated 14th Sept 1900.

Capt F Vans-Agnew No 5 Company Western Division Royal Garrison Artillery to be temporary Depy Asst Adjt Genl Royal Artillery Head Quarters Madras Command vice Capt T L Coxhead DSO Royal Artillery proceeded on field service to China dated 17th Sept 1900

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

7th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.—Balwant Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major A A K Jennings Royol Artillery Ordnance Officer 2nd class offisiating 1st class to be Ordnance Officer 1st Class. Major P T Cooper Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer 4th class officiating 3rd class to be Ordnance Officer 3rd class with effect from the 9th August 1900 to complete the establishment.

Capt J F Tyrrell Royal Atillery officiating Ordnance Office 4th class is confirmed in that class with effect from the 2nd Augst 1900 to fill an existing vacancy

STAFF CORPS

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 62 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the I S C with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India; Second Lieut Leared Row Hogge dated 14th July 1900

The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the I S C are posted as follows with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Punjab Command—Second Lieuts—G L Blair A M Brown J F C Carter R W Macdonald R A H Robertson C H Tyrrell B O Duff T B Traill G D S LeMessurier J H Wilson C W J Smith D H Vanrenen and R M Brind

Bengal Command—Second Lieuts—G F W Anson A Latham G C C Clarke R S Cooke B Turnbull D M Field and L G Crostwait

Madras Command—Second Lieuts—A K Norris F F Hodson C E Hunt S Phillips A F Harper F T P Ebden M H L Morgan G Airy V V V Sandiford D M Patrickson G Pearse W Marshall G D Ogilvie W R B Stacey C B Gannon W A Mac D Garstin C P Graham J H De W Garruthers A D Reid C C Cunningham F M Bailey M S Hewett A C L Wood and A L Wilford

Bombay Command—Second Lieuts—G B A Rind A W White J C Hathornthwaite P Ashfield V Coates and H J Goad

Madras Command—Supernumerary Senior Assts Surg and honorary Capt Samuel Charles White is absorbed in his rank; First class Asst Surg Ebenezer Mahony to be Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H Ms approval—with effect from the 21st July 1900 consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surg and honorary Capt C A Hellein

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as fourth class Military Assit Surg with effect from the 1st July Patrick Augustus Scanlon and Herbert Alexander Lewis Gondie

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col Henry David Cook M B Indian Medical Service (Madras) is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 20 Aug subject to H M approval

Major William Gore Alban I S C 2nd in command 24th (Baluchistan; Duches of Connaugths Own) Reg of Bombay Inft is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 1st Nov subject to H M's approval

Major Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale I S C Dist Judge 1st grade Punjab has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 1st Nov 1900 subject to H M's approval.

With reference to article 280 Army Regulations India Volume I Part 1 the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the dates specified:—Capt M W Douglas Depy Comr Punjab—18th Sept 1900: Capt F E Bradshaw Depy Comr Punjab—22nd Sept 1900

WHEN YOU SEE THE YELLOW

Prevention, says the proverb, is better than cure. So it is, and vastly easier. That is, when you *know how to prevent*. The town of London would not have been scourged by the plague if the people had known how to prevent it. But they did not and so they were swept away like graes before the scythe.

And, besides, we must know what unusual events and appearances mean—what they are the signs of. Otherwise we are as helpless as babies in a burning house. Take a simple example.

In the early part of 1890 a woman, whose name I will give presently, noticed that her skin and the whites of her eyes were turning yellow. She understood, of course, that this signified ill-health; but the exact *cause* of it she probably did not understand. Few of us do.

Along with this ugly colour—hand in hand with it so to speak—came a low feeling and great anxiety and mental depression.

In a letter dated a few weeks ago, written at her home Crickstone Cottage, near Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, Mrs. Arkwell says:—"What my complaint was I could not have told you. I had no appetite and felt a good deal of pain after the slender meals I took. In a short time I got to be so swollen around the waist that my clothes were too tight for me."

The latter symptom was dropsy, caused by the imperfect action of the kidneys; caused in *its* turn by the original complaint of the stomach and liver. But this fact also was a sealed book to the suffering woman—as it is to ninety-nine per cent. of the people.

"My breathing was short and hurried," continues Mrs. Arkwell, "and I had pain at the heart and the left side. Every morning I began the day tired and miserable from want of rest and sleep. At last I was so weak that I had to use sticks to get about.

"For *seven months* I was confined to my bed and thought I should never be well again. I was no better for doctors or medicines. After three years of this my husband heard people praising Mother Seigel's Syrup somewhere, and also read about it in the papers. He was so convinced it would help me he wanted to try it. To please him I did try it, and in a short time I had much less pain, and food began to agree with me.

"I kept on taking the Syrup, gradually improving, until I was well and strong as ever. All the people in the district know of my case, and you are welcome to tell everybody else."

But those signs the yellow skin and eyes, etc. They indicate stomach and liver failure. The day you see them—*that* day take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE famine returns for the week ending the 22nd of September are worth notice as showing how distress is gradually slackening off. Out of 3,134,000 persons on the lists, 1,473,000 belong to the Central Provinces and 1,077,000 to Bombay, including the Native States of these British Provinces. In other words, ther are only 584,000 in all other tracts that have suffered from drought. The weekly decrase in numbers keeps at between 400,000 and 500,000, and if it were not that over 12,194,000 persons (including children) have still to be gratuitously relieved, there would be little anxiety as to the future. One of the most difficult problems which the Local Adiministrations concerned, and more particularly the Central Provinces Government, have to face now is how to reduce these huge numbers. In the case of works, the summary process can be adopted of closing them and ordering the workers off to labour in the fields; but where gratuitous relief is being given it is not such a simple matter to get rid of the recipients of State charity. The village-kitchen is an excellent institution when famine is at its height, but it may demoralise the population if it is kept open too long. Certainly within the next few weeks the closure should be applied to these kitchens with a firm though discriminating hand.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
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SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Specialty

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd.,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to

EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
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The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady all day with rates unchanged. Ready bills were offering at 1s. 4 5-32d. and for all April next year at 1s. 4 3-16d., but Banks refused to give way, demanding 1-32nd higher for both deliveries.

The enquiry for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, near and forward, has been extremely limited.

Bank Telegrphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	169 3-4d.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 206
Hongkong do.	" 152
Japan do.	" 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96-1 ready and improved to Rs. 96-2, the settlement passing off quietly at Rs. 96 when the rate for ready and next settlement declined 1-16th per cent., recovering to the same extent at the close. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is up 4 3-4 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market steady.

China Mills Co., Ld	Rs.	440
Currimbhoy do.	"	590
David do.	"	255
Manockji Petit S and W Co	"	1,740
Badham Pile Co.	"	144
Port Canning Co.		490 xd

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

	Rs.	
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	2,247,803
" " " Branches	"	549,742
Other "	Dec.	818,423
Government Securities	"	216,527
Other authorised "	Inc.	250,099
Loans	"	1,027,204
Bills discounted and purchased	"	130,566
Balances with other Banks	"	115,757
Cash	"	471,020

FREIGHTS.—The market is easy, ready and forward, with 21s. paid for April and 21s. 6d. May for Continental ports.

COALS.—DESUARGUR.—A few ready lots have been sold at Rs. 16-4.

JARDINES.—There is a large enquiry for this description at Rs. 14-8 this year and Rs. 14-4 for next, but no sellers.

SINGARENI.—There is a good enquiry for "Stack" at Rs. 13-4 "Stack."

WHEAT.—Market steady owing to speculation at Rs. 4-9-6, April-May, White Delhi.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—Market is firm at Rs. 10-14 with however nothing doing.

CASTORSEED is a shade quieter at Rs. 40-8 to Rs. 40-12 with a small business passing.

RAPESEED.—Market Rs. 7-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8-8 for Yellow with a good demand for both qualities.

POPPYSEED is steadier at Rs. 8-8.

COTTON.—There has been a good enquiry from Exporters, but as sellers are asking higher prices business has been checked in consequence.

	Rs.		
Bengal, Fine, ready	212		
do. F. G. ready	197	Jany. 1901	Rs. 200
Broach Fine, ready	230		
do. Good, ready	225	March 1901	Rs. 240
Kandeish ready	213		

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U S Ports	270,000	188,000	312,000
" Exports to U K	50,000	33,000	57,000
" to Continent	36,000	22,000	33,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	537,000	658,000	687,000
" Exports to G B, "	113,000	211,000	157,000
" to Continent "	115,000	237,000	137,00
" Stock at U S Ports	400,000		514,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	1170,000	2,47351	1,957,000
Do. " of Surats	91,000	65,810	90,620

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	180,000	736,740	609,110
Do. in London	14,000	3,000	3,000
American Afloat	51,000	13,700	122,700
East Indian "	7,000	1,000	2,000
Total	251,000	754,440	735,810
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 5-16d.	3 7-8d.	3 1-16d
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 22-32d.	3 1-8d.	2 5-8d
Difference	1 5-8d.	3-4d.	7-16d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	bales.
Barsee and Nuggur	287 "
Berar	218 "
Total Oomras	505 "
Compta and Dharwar	"
Bengals	116 "
American	189 "
Egyptian	72 "
Westerns	9 "
Total	891 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Satnday :—

Wheat	25,345 cwts.
Linseed	1,273 "
Rapeseed	2, 647 "
Gingallyseed	270 "
Poppyseed	159 "
Groundnuts	10 "
Castorseed	1,627 "
Rice	26,702 "
Myrabollams	251 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th September, as compared with the statement of 22nd September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 22. Rs.	Sept. 29. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,21,254	65,69,057
Do. do. at Branches	25,86,302	31,36,044
Other Deposits	459,41,263	4,51,22,840
Post Bills	9,136	8,901
Credits undrawn	18,91,628	18,15,831
Rs.	717,49,583	736,52,673
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,67,118	77,50,591
Other authorised Securities	26,93,197	29,43,296
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	63,73,917	64,98,222
Loans do. do. do.	207,98,799	2,18,26,003
Bills Discounted and purchased	88,23,742	89,51,308
Dead Stock	3,98,943	3,98,943
Stamps and Stationery	18,033	18,694
Balances with other Banks	2,56,378	3,72,145
Cash	244,19,451	248,90,471
Rs.	717,49,583	736,52,673

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats easier.
Good Bhownugger 4 22-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	29 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
HONGKONG, SEPT. 29.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Clyde left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 30th September.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	2,499	1,263	13	3,775
Total for 9 weeks	2,799	1,463	13	4,275
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	332	253	4	639
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	15	..	37
Total to corresponding date do.	3,278	1,292	13	3584,

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 139
Do. to date ..... " 308

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANYARD—September 26, at 235-2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of F A Banyard of a son.
FORBES—September 23, at Nahorjan, Assam, the wife of H R Forbes, of a daughter.
MOORE—At Churdwar, Honton on the Water, Gloucestorshire, the wife of A B Moore, Borjulie, Assam, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McNIVEN—September 27, at No 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, of cholera, Alister McViven, eldest son of Alex McNiven, of Springbank, Helensburg, N B, aged 48.
MARTIN—September 28, at Mandras, of feverl Alfred, Clement, eldest son of Andrew and Theresa Martin, aged 7 years, 1 month and 22 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1900.

WRITING on September 7th a correspondent whose letter on the Home Cotton Market appears in another column, says :—The past week has been one of the most sensational on record, and an enormous and constant appreciation has taken place in the value of the raw material. The true position of the market is still to a great extent obscured by the squeeze and special manipulation in connection with the near delivery of futures. It appears there is very little cotton in Liverpool and a great part of what there is is believed to be of inferior quality. Prices are too high to make cotton-spinning profitable with yarn and cloth at their present value. It is explained that the insufficiency of the last American cotton crop and the lateness of the new crop have combined to create a state of affairs peculiarly favourable to the engineers of "corners," and that those more or less astute persons have not failed to seize their opportunity. The effect on America has been startling and telegrams from the New York Exchange describe "scenes of the wildest excitement." While cotton was "on the jump;" fortunes were "made and lost as the minutes flew," and the brokers were "inarticulate in their frenzy." At this point the "bulls" very prudently sold to realize their profits, and the market being discouraged by the comparative indifference of Liverpool and Manchester, the prices rapidly declined. At present New York and Manchester are engaged in "a game of Pull," and the resolution of the spinners not to buy any spot cotton in Liverpool this month is Manchester's answer to the "corner" at New York. In Lancashire the terrible times of the Cotton Famine which was the outcome of the American Civil War are recalled. According to the best authorities the yield will fall greatly short of the demand, and in the event of winter setting in early and the plants being nipped by untimely frosts, not even the minimum estimate will be reached. Messrs. Neill Brothers, the authorities on cotton crops, say manufacturers may, of course, look forward to a better supply from India, but against this the less goods and yarns India has bought owing to the famine and the plague, and the less China has bought owing to the war, and the less the world in general has bought all through this year owing to the high prices and scarcity of near cotton and the relative cheapness of distant, the greater is the vacuum to be filled up and the more goods will all these markets require to buy during the coming year. And as regards the raw material, the warehouses of Liverpool and mills everywhere cannot be cleared of their customary stocks as they are at present without having more than usual to buy in order to refill them. We have only got through, and barely got through, the past year by drawing on our reserves, visible and invisible, to the extent of 1,700,000 bales; but for the coming year we have, alas! no reserves to draw upon. To get us comfortably over the coming year we should require an American crop of at least 11,000,000 bales. With 1,000,000 less the closest economy will be imperative, and that can only be brought about by a period of very high prices.

To make matters worse, a Liverpool correspondent reports what he not inaptly calls a Romance of Speculation. A small coterie of operators, mostly young men, having studied the statical position, came to the conclusion that the anticipated short supply would, in fact, be experienced, and set themselves with determination to "corner the market." Their resolve was not kept absolutely secret, and when it leaked out it was resented by a number of the old-established and leading houses in the trade. Since then what has happened has been largely of the nature of a duel. Several times, it is understood, the great houses have nearly succeeded in breaking down the younger men; but at the right moment for the latter one circumstance or another—the last being the Galveston calamity—came to their aid, and the result has been, up to the present, a very distinct win for the small band of corners. It was anticipated, as in other tight years, that cotton would turn up from somewhere. But it has not, and manufacturers have to face the necessity of restricting their output and by this time it is feared eighty per cent. of the Oldham mills have been closed and seventeen thousand operatives thrown out of work. The closing of the mills is generally held to be a much more effectual means of meeting the difficulty than by refraining to buy "spot" cotton. A policy of this kind imposes immediate sacrifice on the part of the Manchester firms which combine the business of spinners, manufacturers and merchants, keep larger stocks at hand and do not need to look so far ahead as mere spinners. There is now a scramble for cotton among Continental, British, and even American buyers at the American ports, for the spinners in the States are all bare. There will be comparatively meagre receipts of cargo into Liverpool, and if the holders of the small quantity stored there get that also into their hands, nothing short of a general shut down can possibly prevent an advance to exorbitant rates. No foreign country is demanding cotton goods at anything like the price it would at present cost to produce them. The operatives' organ, "The Factory Times," expostulates with employers at large for their tardiness in combining and organizing. It sees no earthly reason why they should not form a huge co-operative society, and argues that since "fine" spinners have actually combined in business altogether, it should be the easier thing of the two for spinners in general to join forces for "a part of their business." Manufacturers of piece-goods are running down in orders, and no new ones are coming round at the present time. India is ready to buy freely, but not at current rates. Business in Manchester in cloth is practically at a standstill. The response from abroad is not anything like equal to the big rise in cotton, hence buyers and sellers are quite too far apart for transactions. As a Manchester correspondent writes to us the whole situation is full of anxiety for Lancashire, not only for the employers, but for the workpeople, who will, it is feared, suffer severely now that the winter season is coming upon them and prospects of good work are so slight. No other way out of the difficulty but that of closing down presents itself, for supplies are inadequate to keep the machinery at work. The effect on the Bombay market has been to raise prices and although the crop in India is expected to be a pretty full one, it is doubtful, if it will prove as beneficial to spinners as might have been were the Home markets less agitated.

THE Kathiawar States suffered severely by the famine, and the record of their administration during the last official year will be largely a narrative of the combat against dearth and its attendant woes. In the account of the Gondal State for the year ended March last, the greatest prominence is naturally given to the measures taken to deal with the calamities that overtook the people when the rains failed. His Highness the Thakore Saheb was then in England, but he cabled out instructions for relief works to be opened and hastening his return was back among his people, supervising arrangements, before the full effects of the drought had fallen upon the State. The organisation of relief works, camps, poor-houses, hospitals and food distribution was so complete that the satisfactory information is given that happily no death from starvation took place in the whole State. The deaths which occurred in connection with the relief organisation were in the Poor House, the inmates of which were in ill-health before admission. The number of persons cared for in that asylum at one time was over 900 and the deaths were only about two per week and were due to bronchopneumonia, diarrhœa, dysentery, gangrene and general debility. With the exception of a few small areas, the whole of the State, comprising an area of 1,024 square miles and a population of 161,000 persons, was affected by the famine. The rainfall was 5·88 cents as compared with an average fall of 30 inches; the kharif crop totally perished and but a very small fraction of the rabi crop was gathered. Among the earliest measures taken by the Darbar to meet the difficulties of the situation was the improvement of water-supply in all towns and villages of the State, new wells being sunk and old ones cleansed and deepened. Cultivators who had bullocks and wells for irrigation were given "takavi" advances, while those without means of livelihood were employed on relief works. The amount originally sanctioned for such loans, which covered grants for food-grain, seeds, wells, irrigation appliances, and purchase of grass was nearly four and a quarter lakhs. By the end of March last Rs. 1,69,342 had been so advanced, and the rest of the original sum has been since or will be appropriated for the same purpose. The advances were made free of interest and the repayment will extend over a number of years. In addition to this help the Darbar has remitted a fourth of the land revenue for the past year, amounting to over two-and-a quarter lakhs. Of the remaining three-fourths only one-fourth is to be recovered during the current year and the collection of the balance is to be spread over the next two years. The scarcity of fodder led to a total loss of 41,902 head of cattle, but the bulk of the plough cattle were saved by hot weather juwar which was extensively sown and grown. For the relief works, which were opened in August, a sum of Rs. 3,12,368 was set apart and up to the end of March over a lakh-and-a-half had been so spent, the works carried out being of a permanent and useful nature. They included irrigation and water-supply, new roads and improvement of old ones, reclamation of land and diversion of drainage.

The most important of these undertakings is a combined irrigation and water-supply tank, which will have a storage capacity of 240,000,000 cubic feet. Thus a water-supply for two years, even with such an exceptionally bad year as the last, will be assured for the town, and there will be enough left to irrigate 2,300 acres of land. The tank is estimated to cost three lakhs of rupees, and it is calculated that the return from irrigation will yield nearly four per cent. on the capital outlay. The relief camps, kitchens, hospital and poor-house were all well managed, the arrangements generally being highly creditable to the officers concerned. Most excellent regulations were drawn up to provide for the distribution of gratuitous relief where it was needed. The Thakore Saheb and the Rani Saheb generously contributed from their private purses towards the provision of extra comforts for the infirm and destitute. The efforts of the Darbar were further supplemented by the charity of Sheth Adamji Peerbhoy of Bombay, the Mahajan of Dhoraji, Bai Shri Ba Saheb, widow of the Chief's brother, the Anjuman-i-Islam of Dhoraji, Sheth Popat Motichand, Khanu Musa and other generous persons. Although the officials of the State were so much occupied in the fight against scarcity and disease the State was not allowed to fall behind in other matters. The great interest which his Highness takes in education is well known. He has himself qualified as a medical man and three of his children are being educated in Great Britain. The heir-apparent is making satisfactory progress at Eton. Last year the amount of money spent on education in the State showed a considerable increase over the previous twelve months. The abnormal conditions of the year had little injurious effect on the working of this department, and some schools had to be enlarged to provide for the increasing number of pupils. The Grasia College for the cadets of noble families, which was opened in 1897, had sixty-one students at the close of March, and the teaching staff has been increased. The police force appears to be well organised and besides effectually protecting property during the famine they were able to capture several notorious dacoits from neighbouring territories. The permanent hospitals and dispensaries treated 49,039 patients at a total cost of Rs. 20,863, the number dealt with being nearly six thousand more than in the previous year. Primary vaccinations numbered 5,614. Gondal, though not a large State, is admirably administered, and in spite of the concentration upon the battle against famine a great deal of good work was done in every public department of the Government. The administration report, which has been written by the Dewan Bezanji Merwanji is a distinctly creditable record. The Dewan warmly acknowledges the services of other officials of the State in a time of great stress and gives especial praise to the State Engineer, Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand, and his staff who organized the relief camps and poor-houses to the entire satisfaction of the Darbar.

MR. FREDERICK TREVES, the eminent surgeon who was attached to General Buller's column in Natal, is a firm believer in physical culture. He told an interviewer from "Sandow's Magazine," that he would have it taught in all schools, and would be glad to hear that the Government intended to make it much more definitely a branch of education. He is himself an embodiment of the value of physical training. Though probably not an anti-tobacconist his advice to young fellows who take an interest in sports or physical culture is not to do any smoking in their early years. So serious to him does this evil of juvenile smoking appear and so threatening to the longevity of the race that he believes the matter should be dealt with by Parliament. Giving the interviewer an account of some of his experiences in South Africa he said he did not know that he wished ever to see a battle-field again. After Chieveley "Tommy came back to camp almost unrecognisable by reason of blood, dazed and speechless from thirst." Four little field hospitals were pitched under the shelter of the hill and well within range of the Boer guns. In two days no fewer than eight hundred wounded were dealt within there. The nurses slept on the boards of a looted store and Mr. Treves slept in a cart. On the eve of Spion Kop a message came down to provide for over 500 extra wounded, but in one night 715 wounded were brought down. The surgeons were twenty-six miles away from any supply but everybody displayed extraordinary energy recognising that everything possible must be done for the wounded. Regarding Mr. Burdett-Coutts' description of men lying on the ground and in three inches of mud, and without beds, Mr. Treves said he would rather have his typhoid patients lying for three weeks on the ground than moved to the base. They had blankets and water-proof sheets. He declares that it was moving the patients down to the base that killed so many. Mr. Treves bears warm testimony to the work of the Army Medical Corps in regard to whom, he says, very few at Home have any idea of what they had to go through. The officers in charge of the small hospitals did splendid work, yet no one knew about them and they would be nowhere when the honours of the campaign were distributed.

THE fate of Andree and other Arctic explorers does not seem in the least to have stemmed the enthusiasm for polar exploration. The latest recruit is the Duke of the Abruzzi, of the Royal house of Italy, and he has wrested from Dr. Nansen the honour of penetrating farthest towards the North Pole. The Duke's expedition left Christiania last summer, and having wintered in the northern part of Franz Joseph Land, a start was made in the spring. The party were called upon to endure many privations, and four men succumbed to the arctic terrors, and the Duke himself has lost the use of two fingers through frost bite. Their ship was greatly damaged by the ice in Table Bay, but nothing daunted the party pushed forward in sledges. Three expeditions were organised, and after two failures the explorers were successful, pushing as far north as the latitude of 86 deg. 33 min., whereas Nansen's record is 86 deg. 14 min. The party were nearly starved to death, and were compelled to eat dogs' flesh for over 100 days, while on the return journey their ship was locked in the ice for eleven months. The Duke has telegraphed that the expedition has been a success; scientific results of value are said to have been obtained, and when the whole narrative is revealed these will be assessed at their proper worth.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE has sent a further sum of Rs. 1,500 to the Honorary Secretary of the Presidency Famine Fund, being amount contributed by Lord Daugattock.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 09 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

SIR E. COLLEN, military member, will leave Simla about November 10th, visiting Jeypur, Bakanir, Jodhpur, Ajmere, Udaipur, Jhansi, and arriving at Calcutta on December 15th.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th September, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899, of 237,818 maunds and Rs. 10,002 in the earnings.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, C.S.I., to be a member of Council in Bombay is officially notified.

IN consequence of the paucity of Military Accounts officers in India, Lord Roberts has been asked to allow Captains Bagshawe and Perkins to return to India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURN MURDOCH, R. E., of the Southern Mahratta Railway is about to retire on pension, but will, it is believed, continue in the service of the Company.

GOVERNMENT has formally approved the proposals of the Committee which sat last year to consider the further decentralisation of the work in the Army Head-quarters and Military Department of the Government of India.

A KULU correspondent draws a comparison between the policy of the Government of India towards mine prospectors and that of our Colonies—not it is needless to say to the exaltation of the enlightened ideas of the former.

MR. RIVAZ, member of the Viceroy's Council, and Mr. Holderness, Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department, proceed to Burma early in November to discuss certain Forest and Revenue questions with the Local Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL BOOKLEY, P. M. O. in China, is returning to India on account of ill-health, and Surgeon-General Davis from Abbottabad is replacing him. Colonel O'Connor, P. M. O. at Malakand, has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai, as P. M. O. of the brigade there.

ENGAGEMENTS are quite the fashion in Simla this year, and the last interesting announcement is that of Miss Lovett, sister-in-law of Mr. A. H. Grant, of the Provincial Secretariat, to Captain J. A. G. Hanmer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Royal Indian Marine have been informed that, with the exception of 8 British officers and 400 Native ranks who are to replace casualties in the 1st Brigade, no additional troops will at present proceed to China, and that the transports not required should be discharged.

A SKETCH map of Southern China on a scale of 1 inch to 36 miles has been issued by the Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch. The map can be purchased from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta; or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Simla; price Rs. 2 per copy.

MR. RIVAZ, home member, will leave Simla on October 25th, and proceed to Naini Tal, whence he will visit Makhtesar, where it is proposed to build the new central Bacteriological Laboratory. He will afterwards go to Burma, arriving at Rangoon on November 14th, and return via the Andamans, reaching Calcutta on December 10th.

CHOLERA has appeared among the Native troops in Calcutta, the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzais at Alipore having had three cases with three deaths on the 27th ult. The only other station reporting cholera that day was Mian-Mir, Captain Powell, 23rd Pioneers, having been attacked, while the Inniskilling Fusiliers had one death, and the 17th Bengal Lancers three cases and one death.

IT has been decided to abandon the idea of chartering vessels in England to bring out drafts, and then take Home invalids and time expired men, as this would involve the invalids being landed in England in mid-winter, which is undesirable. Vessels will accordingly be chartered in India at once to take Home invalids, &c., and bring out drafts in replacement.

A CAREFUL examination by the Sanitary Commissioner into the cause of the prevailing mortality from fever in the Delhi, Rohtak and Hissar districts, supplemented by tests at the Kasauli Pasteur Institute conducted by Major Semple, R. A. M. C., show that the fevers have been of the well known type of enteric, and the more recently observed malarial type known as "Malta" fever.

THE death-rates in the Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and Karnal districts continue high, especially in the Rohtak district, where it is 80 per 1,000 of population against a normal of 43. The rates in all the districts named is nevertheless improving. A serious outbreak of fever is, however, imminent. An endeavour is being made to combat it by keeping the dispensary staffs up to strength and by a free distribution of quinine.

IT may not be generally known that during the last few years Natal has developed into a tea-producing country, and in 1898 the output amounted to over 1,000,000lbs., of which one estate, belonging to the Hon'ble J. L. Hulett, M.L.A. for Victoria County, produced more than one-half. Its flavour is said to be peculiar though pleasant, and may be tasted at some of the tea-rooms in Bond Street. It grows along the whole coast-line of Natal from the Tugela to the Umzimkulu River, in the South.

A CROWSHAUT correspondent writes :—"A case of brutal stabbing is reported from Kattoor, in the Cochin State. Two Nairs met a Tiya in a lane and asked him to get out of the way in order that they might not be polluted by his approach. As the Tiya carried a heavy load on his head, he did not do so, but tried to meet them with excuses. This enraged the Nairs so much that a scuffle ensued, in the course of which it is stated that one of the Nairs stabbed the Tiya in the abdomen with a knife. The poor man was immediately taken to the hospital at Iringalakuda, where he died the same day."

ABOUT twenty-eight miles from Karachi a native Arab craft, laden with dates from Muscat, lost her bearings at midnight some days ago, owing to all hands on board being asleep, and drifted towards the shore, where she ran aground, causing a large hole in her bottom. The shock awakened the helmsman, who gave an alarm. The crew, seeing that they were near land, and were being dashed about by waves, plunged into the water, and struck out for the shore, fourteen of them managing to land safely and one drowned. The survivors were brought to Karachi by a passing native craft. A portion of the cargo was saved and is now lying in the native jetty.

A MOST regrettable incident is reported to have taken place at Malapuram last Monday afternoon, in which some soldiers appear to be implicated. The report is that a Native, while bathing in a tank, was set upon by the soldiers and stoned, with the result that his skull was fractured and a gaping wound was inflicted on the back of his neck. The injuries are of so serious a nature that the man is not expected to recover. Three soldiers have been arrested and are now in police custody. Mr. Nichol, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malapuram, is enquiring into the case.

MR. HUNTLY GARDEN, solicitor and public notary, died at Karachi on Friday evening. The deceased gentleman, while attempting to jump a mud wall at the race-course the same morning, was thrown from his horse. He fell heavily on his head, sustaining serious injury, and was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to his bungalow. He never regained consciousness, and in spite of the best medical attendance grave symptoms supervened and he passed away at 7 p.m. The funeral was largely attended. The deceased was a rising young lawyer and was a very popular member of society. This untimely death came as a shock to the numerous friends, both European and native, who keenly deplore his loss.

RESIDENTS in Dalhousie, writes the Punjab paper, will be grateful to the North-Western Railway authorities for a concession which is especially timely now that the date of their return to the plains draws near. At present the evening train leaves Pathankot at 5-25 p.m. and in order to catch it people coming down from Dalhousie must despatch their servants and personal luggage at six o'clock in the morning, following themselves at half past seven if riding or going in a 'rickshaw, and much earlier if travelling by doolie or dandy. This gives them time for a hurried breakfast at Dunera before going on with their belongings by tonga to Pathankot. Everyone knows the difficulty of getting servants and coolies to rise before it is well light in order to start punctually at six o'clock or to make quick marching at that hour, and if there happens to be any delay on the road owing to rain or slips, the margin of time is so short that the train is missed, which means a delay of over 12 hours at Pahankot. From October 1st therefore, the starting time will be set back over an hour, and the train will leave that terminus at 6-32 p.m., which will allow travellers and their personal impedimenta to get comfortably down from Dalhousie without breaking journey.

THERE is not, so far as we know, writes the *Pioneer*, a single armoured train in India, and yet on the lines of railway along the frontier there should certainly be engines and trucks so constructed that they could be used at once in case of emergency. At Quetta more particularly a train should be formed; on the new Nowshera-Dargai line this precautionary measure is also needed; and if the Peshawar-Jamrud Railway is ever to be used, armoured vehicles are there an absolute necessity. It may be quite true that the frontier may rest undisturbed for years to come, but with the experience of 1897 to guide us we cannot afford to be somnolent. Undoubtedly had the Malakand and Chakdarrah fallen there would have been trouble within the administrative border and efforts would probably have been made to destroy the railway between Attock and Peshawar. As it was the wave of fanaticism broke with terrible violence at various points on the borderland and then receded. The policy of the Government is to build narrow-gauge strategical railways which shall make the concentration of troops and the forwarding of supplies a simpler matter than it now is; and as some of these lines—notably in the Kohat-Bannu direction will be open to attack—this question of armoured trains should be considered in good time the cost would be small as the armour would only have to be equal to stopping rifle-bullets and thin Thel plates would be sufficient for all purposes. The engines and vehicles could be used for ordinary traffic in peace-time; all that would be needed would be occasional inspection by the military authorities.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MORE CHINESE EDICTS.

RESIGNATION OF THE JAPANESE CABINET.

AN ALLIED EXPEDITION.

ACTIVITY ON THE WEST RIVER.

LONDON, Oct 1.

The American Consul at Shanghai and the Russian Minister telegraph that they are informed an Edict by the Emperor and Empress has been issued removing Prince Tuan and various others owing to their connection with the Boxers.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned and the Marquis Ito has been summoned to form a new Cabinet. The Premier states that affairs in China are entering upon the diplomatic stage requiring the presence of Marquis Ito as the head of the Government.

[Count Ito, the Minister President, or Prime Minister, writes Lord Charles Beresford in his book, is probably the best-known Japanese statesman outside his own country; the adventurous exploit of his early career, when, with his long-life friend and colleague Count Inouye, he was smuggled in disguise on board an English vessel for conveyance to England, there to study the manners and institutions of the West, being as familiar to most foreigners as is the part which he subsequently played in the Restoration, and as a pioneer in the evolution of Modern Japan. In his own country his experience, his tact, and his individual responsibility, for the new Parliamentary constitution render him the most respected and influencial of Japanese public men. Already once Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, and the first President of the House of Peers, he now returned after an interval in which he had seen other Ministers come and go in the preliminary flux consequent upon a new order of things, in order to mould into a durable shape the offspring of his own political creation, and to endeavour to give something like stability to the administration of his country.]

An allied land and naval expedition at Shan-haikwan leaves Taku to-day.

The gunboat Robin has shelled the village of Luklao on the West River in retaliation for the people having stoned and fired at a British steamer. The ringleaders were captured and flogged.

INDIANS AT PEKING.

Colonel Richardson with the 16th Bengal Cavalry arrived at Peking on the 23rd ultimo.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry are distributed along the line of communication.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The transport Landaura has arrived at Hongkong.

As all the units of the China Expeditionary Force have now sailed it may be interesting to give a summary of the strength. It is as follows:—British officers, 532; British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, 643; natives of all ranks, 18,168; total, 19,343; followers, 10,456; coolies for transport, 4,264; pack mules, 4,604; bullocks, 1,104; field guns, 14; maxim guns, 14; ammunition, 10,178 boxes.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON RETURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Conservatives are giving increased attention to social questions. This is doubtless owing to the prominence the Liberals have given to them.

The attacks on the omissions of the Government in Social Legislation continue in the Liberal papers, and the speakers are making the utmost of Army Reform as an electoral issue declaring that the democratic changes required cannot be entrusted to a Conservative Government, which would fear to touch aristocratic interests and offend the class from which the bulk of our officers is now drawn.

The "Standard" says that the so-called Liberal revival is only boasting bluster.

The "Times" comments on Sir E. Grey's ingratitude for being unopposed and animadverts to Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith, making common cause with Sir W. V. Harcourt as Anti-Imperialists.

Lord George Hamilton has been returned unopposed for Ealing.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

LATER.

The newspapers are unanimous in the approval of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief.

The "Times" commenting on his arduous task, says that as former Commander-in-Chief in India he will know how to draw upon that great school of soldiers as well as on the Home army.

The "Times" says it is not probable that Lord Kitchener will be selected to aid Lord Roberts at Home as he aided him in South Africa.

THE SHAH IN TURKEY.

The Shah has arrived at Constantinople and had a cordial meeting with the Sultan.

THE NEW ZEALAND DEFENCES.

In consequence of the resolutions adopted by the New Zealand Parliament the steamer Mildura with Lord Ranfurly (Governor of New Zealand) on board, has sailed to annex the Cooks Islands.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT KOMATIPOORT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A terrible explosion has taken place at Komatipoort while the British were destroying the Boer ammunition lately captured.

Twenty of the Gordon Highlanders were killed.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

The work of inoculation is being continued with unabated vigour by the cantonment plague authorities, who are taking time by the forelock and getting as many persons as possible inoculated. During the last two months Dr. Fraser has inoculated hundreds daily at the Cantonment Hospital, and the number inoculated now exceeds 5,000. The ground of operation has also been extended and while Dr. Collins continues to inoculate at the Cantonment Hospital Dr. Fraser travels to congested centres and carries out the process under General Burnett's direction.

A meeting of the City Plague Volunteers, presided over by Sir A. Wingate and attended by General Burnett, Mr. Snow, Mr. MacNeil, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhle and several others, was held to-day at the Native General Library. It was decided to permit all medical practitioners to have authority to issue certificates to sick patients and their certificates were to be decisive whether the case was one of plague or not, but in case of a certificate of any practitioner proving unreliable no further importance would be attached to the same. A suggestion to retain Rastai's Wada as store-room for the property of people dying from or stricken with plague was rejected as being insecure. After inspection of the Wada by some of the members present the matter was reserved for further consideration.

There were 81 cases and 76 deaths from plague to-day, the total mortality being 80.

Plague also broke out in the cantonment.

THE SHOLAPUR COURT CASE.

The Sholapur District Court Case is adjourned till the 15th instant in consequence of Mr. Waidya, Pleader, High Court, appearing for the second and third accused, being stricken with plague on Saturday night last.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL AND SANDHURST TOURNAMENTS.

The following is the result of the drawing of the Harris Football and Sandhurst Rugby Tournaments. Matches will be played out from the 8th to the 15th instant. For the Harris Football Tournament eight teams have entered. The first match will be played between the East Yorshires and the Royal Irish, the second between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the 20th Hussars, the third between the Royal Scots and the Royal Artillery, Kirkee. For the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament five teams have entered. The first round will be played off between the West Yorkshires and the Welsh Regiment, the second between the winner of the above and the Royal Artillery from Bombay, and the Shropshires vs. Norfolk Regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The unit of bridge train equipment with the corps of the Bombay Sappers is to be completed this year at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Veterinary Colonel Queripel has been nominated to proceed to Syria in connection with the arrangements for the purchase of donkey sires for mule-breeding for transport purposes in India.

An allowance of twenty per cent. on salary has been sanctioned by Government to Assistant Surgeons put in sub-medical charge of Cantonment Hospitals in consequence of the pressure on Hospital Assistants.

Brevet-Colonel H. H. Hart, R. E., has been recommended for an extension of service in the Military Works Department until he attains the age limit.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN GUZARAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh has submitted to the Government of India a foolscap volume of 61 pages of "Evidence relating to Improper Practices in the Collection of Land Revenue," in support of "Gujarati's" letters to our contemporary. These have been characterised by Government as containing statements for the most part devoid of foundation and grossly misrepresenting facts. Mr. Parekh produces evidence in support of his statements.

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	872	3080	3952
Bombay and Sindh	551287	522959	1074246
Bengal	4535	3942	8477
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	880	880
Punjab	3538	28811	32349
Central Provinces	142302	1454870	1597172
Berar	66080	134204	200284
Ajmere-Merwara...	21479	17589	39068
Total British Provinces ..	790093	2166335	2956428
Native States.			
Rajputana States	23114	59758	82872
Central India States	22699	34426	57125
Hyderabad	156839	74500	231339
Baroda	24087	24692	48779
Bombay Native States..	90734	31373	122107
Punjab Native States	8330	9956	18286
Central Provinces Feudatory States.	4654	26751	31405
Total Native States ...	330457	261456	591913
Grand Total ..	1120550	2127791	3548341

Name of Province.	Week ending 22nd Sep.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	2930	2930	— 1022
Bombay and Sindh	482438	485304	967742	—106504
Bengal	...	...	...	— 8477
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh..	...	159	159	— 721
Punjab	2692	29468	26776	— 2881
Central Provinces	125504	1320123	1445627	—151545
Berar	69391	105512	174903	— 25381
Ajmere-Merwara	13110	15280	28390	— 10678
Total British Provinces ...	693135	1956084	2649219	—307209
Native States.				
Rajputana States	17209	56310	73519	— 9353
Central India States	14110	30089	44199	— 12926
Hyderabad	103815	64871	168686	— 62653
Baroda	22125	27639	49764	— 985
Bombay Native States ...	81969	27348	109287	— 12826
Punjab Native States ...	4407	18085	12492	— 5794
Central Provinces Feudatory States	4072	23705	27777	— 3628
Total Native States ...	247707	238017	485724	—106189
Grand Total ...	940842	2194101	3134943	—413398

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

"The Mikado" is one of those rare comic operas born to be perennial. The music is always fascinating, the jokes are ever new. Nobody tires of the Mikado's feather or of Pooh Bah's pomposity. These things are of the fibre of lighter life and we are constantly pleased to smile at them. It has been for some time a pleasant anticipation in Simla that the Mikado would shortly be produced by our indefatigable A. D. C. and during this last week the anticipation has been fully realized. The cast was as follows:—

The Mikado of Japan .... H. Thomson.
Nanki-Poo .... C. V. B. Kuper.
Ko-Ko .... T. M. Burt.
Pooh-Bah .... C. S. H. Waymouth
Pish-Tush .... W. D. Braithwaite.
Yum-Yum ..... } 3 Sisters, { Mrs. Iggulden.
Pitti-Sing ..... } wards of { Miss Turner.
Peep-Bo. .... } Ko-Ko. { Miss Hoseason.
Katisha .... Mrs. Twining.
Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards and Coolies.

Colonel Thomson for the Mikado was a capital selection. He gave the part the ponderosity which it requires, the high respectability which it demands, without losing sight of its inherent comedy. Colonel Kuper as Nanki-Poo had an exacting role which would, perhaps, have better fitted a slim young subaltern. His voice was better than his acting, he rendered the charming solos of the wandering minstrel with much taste and sweetness. Major Burt as Ko-Ko was quite excellent, making his points unerringly. Mr. Waymouth is not quite tall enough for the majestic Pooh-Bah but in other respects realized the character admirably. To Mr. Braithwaite the greatest credit is due for the excellent form of the chorus, and no small amount for his own part, which showed him capable of more exacting ones. Of the famous three—Yum Yum, Pitti Sing and Peep-Bo—the honours easily fell to Miss Turner, Simla's constant favorite in such parts. Her acting was absolutely charming and her dresses lovely. Mrs. Iggulden had a delightful robe in the first act, though in the second her dress was rather un-Japanese. Miss Hoseason sang creditably and looked pretty. As to Katisha, it would be hard to find an amateur presentation as satisfactory as Mrs. Twining's. She has a splendid voice and a great deal of dramatic feeling. The scenes throughout were charming, though the crowds were composed perhaps a trifle too entirely of those "toilettes claires." which reflect so much credit upon the delightful taste of Mrs. Thomson, the A. D. C.'s most capable and artistic Mistress of the Robes. Altogether the Mikado has given pleasure to a large number of people than anything yet performed this season, which is amply testified by the fact that it will have been put on five times, with two matinees.

The Durand Tournament has been going on during the week. It has been remarkable this season for the number of upsets it has produced. This has, no doubt, been largely due to the heavy rain which greatly interfered with the earlier ties, making the ground, indeed, at times almost unplayable. Teams like the Somersets and the New Club deserve a good deal of sympathy from this cause. In the case of the South Wales Borderers, which tied twice with the Hampshire Regiment before managing to defeat them, it was probably the better team that won. The same applies to the meeting of the Yorkshire and South Stafford Regiments, though the betting at one time was heavily on the latter. The contest has been very keenly watched throughout, a considerable portion of the station making their way down to Annandale, even on days when the play has had to be watched in mackintoshes and umbrellas, while the warmth of the applause with which each point scored has been received, has been indicative of the partizanship that has been abroad. The tendency, indeed, would seem for interest to increase each year rather than to diminish. The committee, therefore, have done wisely in deciding to make the Cup a purely challenge trophy, the system previously in force of allowing it to be carried off permanently by any team winning it three years in succession being calculated more to detract from its associations than to increase the value of success in the eyes of the competing corps.

An announcement, of considerable local interest, was made in the speech of the President of the Simla Municipality at the Punjab Trades Association dinner last Wednesday. The first was to the effect that the scheme for lighting Simla with electricity is taking shape. It seems that Mr. Meares, the electrical expert whose services were recently lent by the Bengal Government to go into the whole matter, considers the project feasible for utilizing for the purpose the water-power now running to waste in the Nauti-Khud, to the north of Mashobra. The financial prospects of the undertaking will not be fully known until the estimates are worked out. In any case the Municipality are unlikely to embark upon it if it is found to involve further taxation. As now proposed, however, this is not expected to be the case. The inhabitants of the station may look forward to a time not far distant, therefore, when they will probably be furnished with the very great boon of electric lighting at a price that will compare not unfavourably with that of kerosene lamps. Other points of interest referred to by Mr. Donaldson were the fact that, before another season is out, the new Walker Sanitarium is likely to be in existence; also that the tax of three rupees on tonga arrivals, which comes into force next January, will probably be collected by the Post Office as part of the fare, until the railway is built, when it will be added to the price of the ticket. The levy, however, is only to be paid by any individual once in the season, a refund being made on all journeys after the first.

A pretty musical comedietta was acted in the regimental institute at Jutogh, last Wednesday evening, when "Crazed" was put upon the boards with Mr. Lightfoot, Miss Becher and Captain Liddell in the leading characters. The Gunners were at home and a large gathering from Simla was present. The piece was preceded by songs humorous and pathetic, which were also capital of their kind. Captain Fowler, Mr. Milne, Sergeant-Major Kennard, Bombardier Willcox, Gunners Morris, Smith, Hunt, Donovar and Cox and Private Freeth were amongst the performers.

Presiding at the distribution of medals for the Durand Tournament at Simia on Friday, Sir Edwin Collen said:—

Your Excellency, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This tournament was instituted in 1888 by Sir Mortimer Durand, the distinguished son of a distinguished soldier and statesman, Sir Henry Durand. Sir Mortimer Durand was, as many of you know, Foreign Secretary here a few years ago, and is now Ambassador at Madrid, having served his country in Persia to the great advantage of the State as British Minister. Sir Mortimer Durand was a football player himself, and was very keen indeed in the interest he took in football. He has three times presented this cup for competition. I think you will agree with me that all lovers of the national game of football should be grateful to him for his generous gift. The entries this year have been up to the average, although several corps have been absent on active service. We miss the 9th Lancers and the Gordons who have been winning laurels on other fields, in which thousands of British soldiers have displayed conspicuous gallantry.

The games have been conducted with great good humour and a very fine spirit of rivalry has been shown. We have had admirable play, shown us both to-day and other days, although I am afraid the weather and the ground have rather handicapped the players. I should like to mention an incident which occurred a few days ago here when Corporal Carter of the Somersets, although he broke his arm continued playing till the finish. I think that is a fine example of pluck and endurance. The weather has not only handicapped the players but has been very bad for us from a financial point of view. I am afraid the results will be indifferent.

I should like to mention that this is the last time on which Sir Mortimer Durand will present the cup. We hope that the public will show their appreciation of his generous efforts, and will come forward to subscribe for another in due course. If otherwise then this cup will have to be a challenge cup in future. Our thanks are greatly due to Captain Onslow, the honorary secretary, and to Captain Weston, the honorary treasurer, we are also very much indebted to Captain O'Connor.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will offer our congratulations to the gallant winning team—the South Wales Borderers—and also to the runners-up—the East Lancashires. I wish the other team success in the future. If they cannot command success, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all in their power to deserve it.

Lady Collen is very glad, indeed, to be present to present the cup and medals to the winning team and runners-up. I can assure you that in the last year of my stay here I feel it a great honour to have been called upon to preside on the occasion of this tournament.

THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. B. V. A.

The first of the ties in the preliminary round took place on Monday evening, when the Gymkhana met the B. V. A., against whom they piled up an enormous score. With the exception of C. M. Ross, who is unfortunately unwell, the Gymkhana put their best team into the field, and the B. V. A. was stronger than at any other time during the season. The teams were as follows:—

Gymkhana: Back, Kemp; three-quarters Reid, Vines, Hebblethwaite and Arnot; halves, Tucker and Scrymgeour; forwards, Cadell, Ferrier, Thornton, Browne, Moore, White, Shanks and Boyes.

B. V. A.: Back, Higgins; three-quarters, Kelley, Ward, Parsons and Cole; halves, Hagan and Merritt; forwards, Spencer, Thomas, Good, Rowbottom, Stoddart, R. Green, F. Green, and Brewin.

After the kick-off, Moore and Browne carried play to the Artillery 25, and then Thornton started another dribble, but Ward relieved and found touch near midfield. The first run almost resulted in Arnot getting over, and immediately aferwards Moore essayed an unsuccessful drop at goal. Parsons dropped out, but the Gymkhana forwards came down the field in irresistible style, a plucky stop being made by R. Green. Vines tried to drop a goal from a mark, and then Browne got over near the posts. Vines missed the place kick. A moment afterwards Kelly missed the ball and Tucker almost scored. Ward next came into notice with a fine run, but instead of going ahead he looked back for a pass and was collared. From midfield Arnot secured possession, passing to Hebblethwaite, who got over the line after an excellent run, Vines' kick being successful on this occasion. The restart enabled Moore to start a dribble, and then Vines got the ball. He however passed wildly, but Tucker picked up and ran in the third try, and Arnot failed to convert from a difficult position. Browne and Cadell made the most of an opportunity, and a pass by Tucker to Hebblethwaite enabled the latter to thread his way through a crowd of opponents, and the result was a five yard scrum. Parsons saved well, but immediately afterwards Arnot got in near the posts, but Vines missed the place kick. Half-time arrived with the score: Gymkhana 1 goal, 3 tries, to Volunteer Artillery nil.

The Gymkhana only played seven forwards during the second half, Ferrier having sustained a nasty cut over the left eye. Immediately on the ball being set in motion White executed a fine run, enabling Cadell to get over near the corner, and this time Arnot kicked a goal from a difficult position. The Gymkhana again pressed, and a fine passing bout between Tucker, Vines, Hebblethwaite and Arnot ended in the latter scoring near the posts, and subsequently added the major points. From a line out Thornton passed to Vines, and the latter had a splendid chance to drop a goal, but he tried to get through. Immediately afterwards Hebblethwaite grounded the ball near the corner, and Arnot placed a beautiful goal. Two minutes after the restart Ward got off side, and Arnot landed a penalty goal, a feat he repeated amid loud cheers immediately afterwards, the delinquent being Merritt, who got off side. White and Browne next got the ball in the open, and the former got over but Arnot failed. The Artillery were powerless to stop their opponents, and after a few minutes Moore and Cadell were prominent in the van, and the latter enabled Reid to score his first try, and again Arnot took the place kick with unerring precision. The last score was gained by Cadell, who got over just on time, and Arnot made no mistake in the kick. The whistle sounded with the score: Gymkhana six goals, four tries, and two penalty goals (48 points), Volunteer Artillery nil.

The game was very one-sided, as although the Artillery held their opponents fairly well at the start want of skill and condition told its inevitable tale. Ward played well in the three-quarter line and Kelley tackled surely though he was not certain, in taking the ball. Hogan and Merritt were no match for Tucker and Scrymgeour, and the forwards were sadly deficient, but Stoddart, R. Green, Spencer and Brewin worked very hard. With reference to the Gymkhana they are undoubtedly a very powerful team. The forwards pack well and are very clever in loose play, though perhaps they would even do better if they utilised their weight more. They all played well, Cadell, White, Browne, Thornton and Moore being the pick. Tucker and Scrymgeour worked well together; Hebblethwaite is the best player in the three-quarter line, and Vines would do better if he allowed him to share a little more in the work. Against such a weak combination it did not much matter, but it is only courting disaster to try to get through a knot of experienced players, especially when other men have an open field. Reid and Arnot also played well, and the latter showed up remarkably all round, his place kicking being the finest ever witnessed in Bombay.

To-night the game is between the Welsh and the Shropshires.

THE KHYBERI AFRIDIS.

We noticed some few days ago the satisfactory behaviour of the Afridis as a whole since the Khyber settlement was made, and it my be also interesting to note what has been the conduct of the Zakha Khel, admittedly the most troublesome of the clan. With the exception of the Nasruddin section they have given no serious trouble and they appear anxious to live in amity with the British Government. The Nasruddin are divided into Khusrogi and Paindai, the former being really the incorrigibles of the Zakka Kel. They have their winter habitation in caves and huts at the head of the Bazar Valey and the adjacent hills on the Afghan border: in early summer they move their families and cattle to Tirah, and then bands of them reaurn to Bazar and plan raiding parties. They pay no respect to tribal ties: they will plunder Afridis equally with Shinwaris or Afghans, and they not infrequently cross into the Peshawar district. They are very poverty stricken their lands are half barren, and they justify their raids by stating that they would starve if they did not pillage their neighbours. Fortunately last year the Khusirogis were busily engaged in a feud with the Afghans, and their offences against the British Government were under the average. In March they carried off some Commissariat sheep near Landi Kotal, but these were recovered a fine of Rs 300 realised. They then remained quiet until November when one of their parties, on the way to raiding some Shinwaris, came into contact with a picquet of Khyber Rifles: they lost four men killed and one wounded, a wholesome lesson. Then in December, when their jirga was in Peshawar, some of the more unruly fired on the Kayber Road, but this was merely a petulant outbreak of temper. The jirga was equal to the occasion and, on returning to Bazar, promptly burnt the houses of the ringleaders. Three of their maliks who were always most hostile to Government have died within the last year. One of these named Tor was well known throughout the Khyber region as the most skilful organiser of raids: the Khusrogis will miss him for a long time to come. It has not been thought necessary to send any force against them from Landi Kotal, but they have had a taste of punishment from the Dakka side, an Afghan force having harried them last winter. The Sartep of Dakka has threatened them with another visit with an army at his back and they have consequently to be on the alert. If it were not for the Khusrogis there would really be little trouble is regards the Zakha Khel; but in case of their becoming very unruly the other sections of the Afridis would be quite willing to punish them and the Shinwaris would certainly join in. If the public hear of passing trouble in the Khyber they may be quite sure that these marauders are at the bottom of it: the Kuki Khel near Jamrud are fractious at times, but the Khusrogis should be borne in mind as irreconcilables.—"Pioneer."

THE WAZIRISTAN DIFFICULTY.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

A "PIFFER" writing in the Lahore paper says:—

The story of the Waziri encroachment on the Banu plain is thus described by Edwardes, who writing in 1849, said "a multiplying people, increasing flocks, and insufficient grazing grounds, first brought these nomads into Bannu, about thirty years ago. The Thal, too dreary and barren for the softer Bannuchis, was to them a tempting space; they drove down their herds into it and pitched their black blanket tents; the flocks fattened, and the winter which raged in their native hills passed luxuriously away in these new plains. The spring re-kindled the love of home. But again and again the winter brought them back. . At length the Waziri cast his eyes on the Bannuchi fields and harvests, and became possessed with the lust of land; so he proceeded in his rough way to occupy what he wanted; and when the Bannuchi owner came to look after his crops he was warned off, with a bullet, as a trespasser." After our annexation the *status quo ante* was accepted and the Waziri permitted to retain the conquests he had made. Our first difficulty with the tribe arose from their refusal to pay revenue for as soon as they had reaped their crops, they absconded to the hills.

IT TOOK THE TRIBE SOME TIME

to realise that though we permitted them to retain the lands they had gained in the plains, a hard and fast line was in future to be drawn between our territory and theirs. They still continued to harass the Marwats and Bannuchi, till we fenced them in with a line of outposts and, arming the peasantry, formed a frontier militia, supported by regular troops. Raiding and looting continued and expedition after expedition promenaded their hills, and there was a constant reiteration of such phrases as "the late expedition proved a marked success, and heavy fines were imposed on the tribesmen, who recognised the futility of resistance and regretted their past misbehaviour." This sounded very well, but in a short period the report was "notwithstanding the punishment inflicted during the late expedition, the tribe have continued to misbehave and the fines inflicted have not been paid." At last, completely in despair at the ineffectiveness of past expeditions, it was determined to advance the line of outposts into the heart of the country, and the tribes were further fenced in with the result that the outposts in the Tochi and Wano have ever since remained in a state of siege. The expense of maintaining the present garrisons has been enormous, and the result nil, and we are now once again confronted with the question as to what is to be done. A contemporary recently remarked in an article on the subject:—The Government has pratically told the tribesmen

"NO MORE LOOTING IF YOU PLEASE,

we will give you a tribal allowance as compensation for your losses, and in return you must undertake to be good and settle down as hard working tillers of the soil." There is a touch of sarcasm, conscious or ortherwise, in these words, for, apart from a few favoured spots along the banks of the Kaito, Kurram, Tochi, Khaisora and Shahu, the country is a bleak and barren waste devoid of perennial springs and with a limited rainfall. It is the very nature of their country which has forced the tribe, unknowingly perhaps, to encroach on the Derajat and endeavour to emerge from the nomadic into the agricultural state. Though a desolate country, yet traces are to be found showing that, in bygone ages, cultvation existed in places which are now depressingly barren. Here and there, round the base of the hills which border the Sheratala Plain, between the Kaito and Tochi, it is easy to trace old irrigation channels, which were either meant to catch the rainfall, or to carry water from springs which have now disappeared; the same may be found on the high lands which border the Gomal, but these were evidently all constructed before the time of the Waziris. The amount of cultivation at present carried out by the tribe is extremely limited, and it is more than difficult for them to extend it beyond its present limits, for all such places as would appear to be capable of development, but which have lain fallow for so many centuries, are considered as common grazing grounds, and if an individual were to lay claim to any spot and to commence cultivation, his claim would be resisted by almost every selection. But should any Waziri be found willing to incur the hostility of his neighbours by taking up waste land, there would still remain the question of expense, for considerable outlay would be necessary to build a defensible homestead, purchase bullocks, improve the water-supply, etc. and, as far as we know, the Wazri has no banking account, except perhaps a running one relating to fines with the Political Officer. If then we wish to turn the Waziri into an agriculturist, we, too, must

PUT OUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL,

and afford him physical as well as pecuniary support. The best chance we have of doing this is after an expedition, when *temporarily* the tribe is amenable to our will. An expedition is, however, to be deprecated, and we agree that a blockade will probably meet all requirements, but it should be enforced with all the severity possible until the Waziris, driven to extremities, surrender unconditionally, as they did in 1871 when "the whole tribe, with their women, children and cattle, came into the cantonment of Edwardesabad, where, with their heads bare and turbans bound round their necks, they threw their arms, matchlocks, swords, pistols and shields in a heap at the feet of the Commissioner, and implored forgiveness for their offences." To make the blockade effective, no expense must be spared, the Waziris must not be permitted to sell fuel, grass, fowls, etc, to the sepoys in the Tochi and Wano; all these and other articles of local produce must be sent up from the plains. Having reduced the tribe to submission, let us then hold out a helping hand, parcel out the land in conjunction with tribal jirgas, and, in all places that are capable of being brought under cultivation, plant a small tribal levy to form a support for would be cultivators. Let us maintain a small coolie corps, improve the water-supply and, having distributed the land, exact only a nominal revenue. A choice place to commence operations would be the Zarmalan plain, here there is an ample supply of water obtainable from the Gomal, and one good canal would irrigate numberless acres of good alluvial soil.

It was not without a sound sense of policy that Sultan Shahab-ud-Din colonised Roh with warlike clans to act as "the guardians of the Empire," and it may be that we, too, may, at some future date, find them useful as the outpost of our Empire.

THE NEW RAILWAY LINE.

The opening of the Moradabad-Ghaziabad Railway will be an important matter for the Oudh and Rohilkhand State line, for it will at last gain direct access to Delhi. But, more than this, the Management may now well claim that the southern section of the North-Western Railway from Umballa to Ghaziabad via Saharunpur and Meerut should be made over to them forthwith. A glance at the map will show how strong their case is: on the north the Oudh and Rohilkhand has its ancient terminus at Saharunpur; after next month it will have on the south another terminus at Ghaziabad. For the 98 miles of line between these two stations to continue to belong to another and independent sytem would be absurd. This being admitted, the natural course would be not only to incorporate the Saharunpur-Ghaziabad section of the North-Western with the Oudh and Rohilkhand system, but also to hand over the 50 miles of line between Saharunpur and Umballa. This would be lopping off just under 150 miles from the overgrown North-Western system, which could with advantage bear the application of the pruning-knife. Under these changed conditions Umballa would become the terminus for three big lines: the East Indian, the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the North-Western. We exclude the Umballa-Kalka line as it is an offshoot, and is worked by East Indian Railway. Both passenger and goods traffic on the O. and R. system would be more easily managed if Umballa were made the northern terminus of the line. At present passengers have to turn out at Saharunpur at 5 o'clock in the morning, and this hour may be changed to an earlier one in the future. The fastest train in India is the mail which runs between Lucknow and Saharunpur, a speed of over 40 miles an hour being consistently maintained: and this is a factor which should be taken into account. As both the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the North-Western are State lines, there should be no difficulty whatever in making the transfer. The North-Western Management apparently have no wish to part with any milage; but they might assuredly be content to accept Umballa as a terminal station, particularly as the Southern Punjab Railway (worked by them has linked up their system with Delhi.—*Pioneer*.

Mr. G. V. Sunt, Behar Light Horse, has been gazetted to a commission as 2nd-Lieutenant in the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry.

On return from furlough Captain F. P. Young will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, vice Mr. W. de M. Malan, who relieves Mr H. P. Tollinton in the Secretariat, Mr. Tollinton going to the Settlement Department for training. On the return from leave of Mr. M. W. Fenton, Mr. F. H. Burton is to be appointed Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr. J. P. Thompson, who will also be deputed to the Settlement Department for training. Mr. P. J. Fagan, on return from furlough, will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, vice Mr. M. S. D. Butler, who is to take up the duties of Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Mr. A. H. Grant becoming Senior Secretary, vice Mr. Hamilton, who is to be deputed on special duty.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Yesterday afternoon the monthly meeting of this authority was held at the offices Alice Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (presiding) Brigadier General Ventris, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Sassoon J David, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Willcocks, Mr. Gray and Dr. Viegas.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, wrote on 21st June, with reference to previous correspondence, that while Government admit their liability in respect of the payment of taxes on the Dispensary Plot, Secretariat, Cooperage, Police Lines, General Mews, Cooperage Buildings Plot, and Saluting Battery Plot, it may be a question whether to avoid a burden which was not contemplated and from which Government derive no benefit, the several plots should not be resumed, and adding that before pursuing the subject further Government would be glad if the Trustees would apply to the Municipality to waive the assessment on the Dispensary and Secretariat Plots which are used as hitherto for quasi-charitable purposes and have on that ground been exempted from the tax.

The Municipal Commissioner, wrote that Section 143 (a) of the Municipal Act exempts from general tax buildings "exclusively" occupied for charitable purposes, and he does not consider that either of the plots can be deemed to be so occupied; that the former is occupied by sheds used by the Vaccination Department for the performance of its duties and the latter is a building site. The Land Committee were of opinion that there is a good deal to be said in favour of resumption from the Government point of view. Before the lands were vested in the Board Government only paid 8-10ths of the general tax on the lands beneficially occupied and paid nothing whatever on lands not so occupied. Since the lands have been vested in the Trust the Municipal Commissioner has assessed them at full rates for both occupied and open lands, and the Trust in their turn have asked Government to repay them the taxes they have disbursed to the Municipality. Government have to pay Rs. 912-3-5 per annum in excess of the charges they formerly paid. They get no advantage whatever from the transaction, but are charged the extra sum because these lands are vested in the Trust. The Board too obtain no advantage as they are not really in possession of these lands at present. Under Section 73 (2) (a) they may, however, recover these increased payments from the Municipality. The The Committee accordingly recommended that Government be informed that if they will repay the Board such portion of the Municipal taxes as they formerly paid in respect of lands still temporary in their occupation, the Board will bear the excess charge made owing to the lands being vested in them.

This was adopted.

THE FLATS.

The land Committee having considered a letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, enquiring what precautions against fire have been demanded from the lessees of plots of land on the Flats for stacking hay; and a letter from the Trust Engineer, forwarding for sanction plan No. 592, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,280 for providing water connections for protection against fire in the area leased for stacking hay on the Flats We recommended that sanction be given to the estimate on the understanding that no responsibility as to the prevention of fires is to be undertaken by the Board's watchmen.

The recommendation was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT OF MAYO ROAD.

The Land Committee reported that they had considered correspondence with the Municipality regarding proposed alterations in the alignment of Mayo Road involving the acquisition of a small portion of the road at its Southern edge, and the addition to it of a small portion at its Northern edge, in view to making both sides of the road straight and parallel to each other. The proposal also contemplates the transfer to the Municipality of an area of 2,897 square yards from the Wellington Lines Plot near the Bandstand. They recommended the Board to make over to the Municipality the plots of land marked A and D on the plan admeasuring 3014 square yards on condition that the Municipality give the Board plot C shown on the same plan admeasuring 122 square yards, and carry out the road improvements indicated on the plan free of cost to the Board.

The chairman said this would be a very great improvement.

The recommendation was adopted.

THE NEW DADAR STATION.

The Committee reported that they had considered a reference from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, regarding the relinquishment of 3,744 square yards of land forming parts of item 17, Schedule C, and item F of Schedule D of the Act which is required by the G. I. P. Railway for their new Dadar Passenger Station, and for an approach road to the Station; and asking that the six months' notice required to be given under Section 60 (7) may be foregone. They also considered a letter from the Police Commissioner, as to the requirements of the Police in respect of the plot in question. They recommend that the Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways should be informed that, in the special circumstances stated, the Board have no objection to the resumption by Government of the area tinted blue on the plan and are willing to forego the usual six months' notice. The construction of the proposed road running through this land will render the remainder of the land valueless to the Board for the purpose for which it was acquired, viz., for the provision of quarters for the Police. The Board are not empowered, to permanently dispose of the area tinted brown, except at the instance of the Municipality, because it is included in Schedule D, and the Consulting Engineer should, we recommend, be informed accordingly.

This was agreed to.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The committee recommended that a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,370, for repairs to about 600 feet of the Kennedy Sea Face between the Charni Road and Marine Line Stations, which was damaged by the storm on the 14th August last be sanctioned.

This was agreed to.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The Improvements Committee Reported that they had considered a letter from the Engineer, proposing that Mr. Tapsell be entrusted with the further work of Surveying in detail the area between parallels 18°-58' and 19°-0'-30." They were of opinion that the completion of the survey in question is desirable from every point of view. The Board have already in hand the improvement of the 1st Nagpada area, and are also carrying out works in the Agripada; Estate and the construction of quarters for the Police under Section 38 is under contemplation. All these works lie within the parallels stated, and it is exceedingly desirable that the Board should be in a position to frame proposals to connect their works by such new roads as may be necessary and to otherwise provide for the works, to carry out which the Trust was constituted. They therefore accordingly recommend the Board, under Section 30, to pass a Resolution to the effect that for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City to the north of latitude 18°-58' and of creating new and increasing the existing means of communication and facilities of traffic between the still undeveloped, or partially developed, suburbs in the parts of the Island lying to the north of latitude 18°-58' it is expedient to form new or to alter existing streets in that part of the City which is north of latitude 18°-58.' They further recommended that, after passing a Resolution in the above terms, the Board enter into a formal contract with Mr. Tapsell for making the survey of the part of the Island lying between latitudes 18°-58' and 19°-0'-30" for a total sum of Rs. 45,000 payable in monthly instalments, subject to the approval of the Engineer of the work done; the southern limit of the survey to be a give-and-take line roughly corresponding to latitude 18°-58', as suggested by the Engineer, and that the portion of this survey lying between 18°-58' and 18°-59' should be completely surveyed and mapped before the part between 18°-59' and 19°-0'-30" is surveyed in detail.

In reply to Mr. Willcocks the chairman said that this would complete the survey at a cost of Rs. 60,000 against an estimate of a lakh of rupees. There was two years work in that about to be undertaken.

The recommendation was adopted.

RESIGNATION OF DR. BLANEY.

Dr. Blaney wrote resigning his seat on the Board. The chairman expressed regret at the loss of Dr. Blaney's services.

The letter was recorded and it was agreed to request Government to fill the vacancy on the Board.

A case of great importance to purchasers of horses at auction sales has been decided at Lucknow by the Judicial Commissioner in the appeal brought by Messrs. Peake Allen & Co. against the verdict for the defendant in the claim brought by them against Mr. Arathoon, the leader of the local bar, in the Small Causes Court for the balance of the price of a horse sold under certain representations and declared by the defendant to be incorrect. The appellants relied mainly on their fourth condition of sale, "Should there be any mistake it will not be held to invalidate the sale in any way, it being understood that the buyers will satisfy themselves on all points before purchasing." The Judicial Commissioner upheld the verdict of the Lower Court on the ground that this condition has no applicability when the description of the horse given in the catalogue has been found to be false.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS TATA and Co's Liverpool correspondents write :—In place of our usual Liverpool letter we beg to place before you the following views, that appeared in the "Liverpool Courier" of the 7th instant :—The past week has been one of the most sensational on record, and an enormous and constant appreciation has taken place in the value of the raw material. The true position of the market is still to a great extent obscured by the squeeze and special manipulation in connection with the near delivery of futures. The cornering of the a current month remains feature of the market, with the exception that this week it becomes September instead of August delivery. But at the same time we have to record a very important advance in other and more distant contracts. This strong upward movement in prices has been brought about by the indifferent accounts of the growing crop and by the sudden awakining of the consumer and operators on the short side to the danger of the position with regard to supplies during the present season, and more especially in the next few weeks.

In an advancing market crop accounts naturally decline, and vice versa, and it is always very difficult under such circumstances to reach a proper conclusion with regard to the same. Private and official information during the past week as well as a careful analysis of the various cables and advices to hand force us to the conclusion that, in the aggregate, crop prospects have deteriorated during the week under review. In the Carolinas, and in South Carolina especially, this depreciation is undoubted and altogether the only section of the cotton belt which may be described as well up to an average standard condition is Northern Texas. We do not wish to suggest that the present outlook spells disaster, but having regard to the urgent and peculiar necessities involved by the present statistical position of the staple crop prospects to date are not calculated to afford much encouragement to the short seller of cotton even at the prevailing high level of value. In the endeavour to arrive at a logical conclusion with regard to the important question of supply and demand for the present season the exhausted character of stocks throughout the world must above all be borne in mind. The total supply of cotton is only about 1-3 of the quantity visible a year ago. In American the visible supply figures show a decrease today of approximately 1 1-2 million bales under those of the corresponding date 12 months ago. In this port the stock of American cotton is now only 133,420 bales. The exigency of the position to-gether with the high price, have also, we know, combined to bring to light and into use all surplus stocks and must have reduced the invisible supply to the very smallest proportions. The new season is entered therefore, with stocks of the raw material, attenuated and in dire deed of replenishment. The spinning capacity of the world is now moreover such as to require during the coming season of approximately 11 million bales, in order to place the market in anything like a healthy condition. The indications to-day however do not justify a belief in the materialising of so large a yield, and hence the prevalent fever, unrest, and disquietude.

It may be argued that the natural and proper antidote in such a case is to curtail the production of yarn and so lessen the demand for the raw material. During the past week we have seen an attempt made in this direction, and we have also seen the sales in this market increase by leaps and bounds and in one day (Wednesday) reach a total of 15,000 bales. We have already discussed the probability of any concerted acsion on the part of the Lancashire consumer to reduce consuption and to a resort to a partial stoppage of spindles. We had made special enquiries and had been advised that there was little, if any, chance of any such arrangement. The exceptionally large trade demand on the very day we stated that view amply justified the opinion expressed. Past experience moreover manifests very clearly that excepting on a question of wage, there is practically no hope of unanimous action on the part of the British consumer to stop machinery even partially.

There is of course a price of basis which will operate towards a curtailment in the demand for the staple. Some mills even now will be forced to stop owing to inability to obtain the necessary quality, and others on a question of margin, but there are no indications at present of any organised stop page of spindles. It is a question then of value, adjusting itself to the altered conditions brought about by the dangerous juxtaposition of supply and demand. Crop estimates to-day may be said to range from 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 million bales, the future course of prices, apart from the special manipulation and conditions attaching to the near deliveries of futures will be determined and dominated mainly by the supply prospects indicated in the daily and weekly reports of the new crop as they may support the larger or smaller estimates. There is it must be remembered ample time yet for the materialising of a production so large as not to justify by the present comparatively high range of prices. Above all it is well to bear in mind that late crops, such as the present one, have almost invariably totalled ultimately to large and even record figures'

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF OVERCHARGES.

AT a recent meeting of the Railway Conference a recommendation on question No. 36 (refund of overcharges by railway administrations) was considered and the following resolution carried :—

That the following percentage be followed in case of overcharges claimed and unclaimed : "Unclaimed overcharges." (*a*) Overcharges either coaching or goods amounting to not less than Rs. 5 shall be refunded if discovered not later than six months after the money has been collected, provided the identity of the party to whom the money is due can be established. Such refunds shall only be made by the railway which collects the money to the person who paid the money or his order, and the procedure described in paragraph (2) shall be followed in making the refund. Claimants to these refunds shall be required to establish their claims. (*b*) To meet cases of large and well known firms it may be arranged that such firms as are prepared to sign an undertaking to pay undercharges after delivery shall also be allowed to include in the same agreement an undertaking by the railway to refund overcharges as soon as discovered, the limit of time being six months in either case.

(2) "Refunds claimed by the public." (*a*) When a claim for refund, either coaching or goods, is established, the railway which made the collection shall check the claim and if due prepare an overcharge sheet. On the certificating of the overcharge sheet by its own audit office on behalf of all the railways connected with the transaction, the refund shall be at once made to the party concerned the overcharge sheet being subsequently sent, if necessary, to the several audit and traffic offices concerned for post audit. (*b*). The railway which collected the money shall be the only railway competent to make a refund. Under these circumstances applications for refunds if received by the other railway or railways parties to the transaction shall be forwarded to the railway which is entitled to make the refund for disposal, and the claimant advised. If by an error more is refunded in any case in the proportion of any railway or railways than is actually due the loss shall be shared in the mileage proportion between all the railways concerned. (c) All items not disbursed after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of discovery shall be credited to the railway or railways in whose proportion the overcharge occurred.

(3) "Legalising transactions." In recommending these proposals for the consideration of Government and the boards of the several railways the Government of India should be moved to empower railways to prefer and recover claims for undercharges due to them within a period of six months, also to legalise railways being released from all liability in respect to any amount they refund to the best of their knowledge.

The above was agreed to without dissent.

KATHIAWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce resumed its sitting on the 26th ult. The Committee submitted the annual report and accounts, which were passed

The next business done by the Chamber was the collection of statistics from members and other merchants in Kathiawar and the preparing of tabales from different State Gazettes.

Mr. Adamji Peerbhai, J. P., and Mr. S. N. Pandit, barrister-at-law, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Chamber for their work during the famine. The appointment of arbitrators comprising of lawyers and merchants, for settling disputes between merchants was also made.

The Chamber unanimously resolved that the penalty for dishonouring hundies should be 2 per cent. all over Kathiawar with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the date of payment of money for the hundi.

Further, the Committee discussed and decided to inquire into the advisability of the following :—" A decree-holder under the jurisdictions of one State cannot at present execute the decree in another unless he files a regular suit in that State." Such a mode the Chamber believed, was unnecessarily expensive and tardy, and the Committee were asked by the Chamber to take the necessary steps to remedy this inconvenience.

Some members complained that goods in transit by rail in Kathiawar suffer considerably, and the Committee were asked by the Chamber to put themselves in corre-pondence with the railway authorities to prevent harm to goods in future.

Eight new members were elected, making a total of 176.

The last business done by the Chamber was to ask the Committee, to communicate with the different States and the agency officers to introduce a few acts with necessary modifications to suit the wants of Kathiawar, such as The Indian Company's Act (VI. of 1882), and other Acts relating to trade.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

(From the China papers of September 8 to 15.)

CANTON, Sept. 7.

FRENCH AGGRESSION AT KWANG-CHOUWAN.

It is confidently asserted by the Chinese that the French have made some aggressive movement at Kwangchouwan. They are reported as having fired on the Chinese. The mandarins in that place, following the strict orders from the Acting Viceroy did not reply. All this needs confirmation, but there is no doubt that the Admiral has come to Canton and is engaged in raising seven or eight thousand soldiers. Recruiting was going on briskly in the city to-day.

THE MANCHUS.

The Manchus are evincing a very restless and turbulant spirit now. The report of your correspondent on the raid made on the schoolmaster was much more serious than he made it out to be. For six hours the Manchu City was in an uproar, and was practically held by the rioters. The officials knew the riot was going on, but instead of sending soldiers, retained them in their yamens to protect themselves. The losses of this unfortunate man are believed to amount to eight thousand dollars. He has lost all he had. The mandarins are offering him two thousand dollars as a settlement. That leaves a heavy margin, but he many congratulate hsmself if he gets a quarter of his losses made good, for this would not have been done for any other than a member of the race ruling China. The Tung Man School is closed, as the mandarins do not wish foreigners to shew themselves in the city.

GRAVE INSULT TO A MISSIONARY AT HONAM.

The following story, which we have heard from Canton and concerning which no doubts need be entertained, is only another illustration of the steady growth in that city of the anti-foreign feeling. The lesson of the incident is not far to seek. It is manifest that the time for foreigners to move about freely in the city has not yet come, and that applies with special force to ladies. Honanis becoming notorious for its bad treatment of foreigneers. During the plague-scare, a few years ago, a murderous attack was made on an American lady doctor, and but for the timely and courageous intervention of a Custom-house officer that lady couldnot have escaped. But to the story. It appears that there are still some missionaries residing on Honam. The missionary in question has occasion to frequently pass two large carpenters' shops which adjoin each other. The workmen for a long time have been very insulting in their language, every time the foreigner passed. Lately the language has become more violent and threatening than ever. The missionary, wishing to avoid giving offence, quietly endured till the other day. Emboldened by the past and thinking they might act with impunity, as this gentleman was passing the door one of the carpenters rushed out and walked behind him for some distance calling out kill the Foreign devil, and at the same time with his hands. Imitating the cutting off a head. When this had gone on for a little time the missionary turned round on the man and remonstrated with him for his wicked conduct. This was unexpected and took the would-be assassin by surprise so much so that he turned and fled. It was now the missionary's turn. He watched the man run back to the shop and then proceeded to retrace his steps. He went inside and sat down and knowing full well that men who behave in this fashion are cowards at heart, he said to the workmen, "You wish to kill me do you ? If so now is your time." Profuse were the apologies, but the missionary would not be satisfied till the man who had treated him so badly should be produced. A great crowd had by this time gathered round the door. Just at that point a catechist happened to be coming by who knew this missionary and seeing the predicament his friend was in, he ran off at once to the nearest guard-station and informed the soldiers. To their credit be it said they came immediately and drove off the crowd. The base fellow who had been in hiding up to this time was dragged out and he with his master were marched off as prisoners. The master got off with a fine, but the man who was in his own imagination cutting off heads when he ought to have been cutting wood was told that he would have to be put into the cangue for three days to expiate his outrageous conduct. The soldiers gave the missionary an honourable convoy to his home and thus an incident which might have turned out much more seriously came to a peaceful ending.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

RUSSIAN LOOT.

A member of one of the wealthiest merchant families of Peking, named Hsu, doing business and residing in Shanghai received a dispatch from his family in the Capital stating that several banks and pawnshops inside the city belonging to the family were looted an the 19th August by Russian troops, who carried away loot amounting to Chinese Government silver dollars 360,000, while silks, satin and richest fur robes valued at over 200,000 dollars were taken from their pawnshops. The chief residence of the family being fortunately in the quarter guarded by Japanese troops escaped pillage and slaughter, but 38 employees of the banks and pawnshops were killed by the Russians.

RUSSIAN AUXILIARIES.

I is rumoured in local mandarin circles that the Russians in Liaotung Peninsula have of late been enlisting Chinese at Kaiping, Hsiungyao, and other places, and have formed them into auxiliary regiments. Further that some 3,000 defeated and disbanded Chinese soldiers, nearly 1,000 of whom belonged to the Tartar-General Show Shan's Army which had attacked Charbin, have also sworn allegiance to the Russians.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S INTENTIONS.

A Northern dispatch from a reliable source states that when the Empress Dowager and Ccurt fled from Peking on the 11th of August, some of her advisers suggested the extinction of the Emperor in order to stop once for all the chance of a Reform government hereafter. It is further stated that so soon as there is a chance for peace, the Empress Dowagers Party will proclaim the Heir-Apparent, Pu Chun, Prince Tuan's son, Emperor and draw up new treaties with Foreign Powers in the new Emperor,s name instead of Kuang Hsu's.

H.E. CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S EARNEST DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The British Foreign Office having carried out its promise to consult the Yangtze Viceroys before negotiating for peace, the following is reported by the *N. C. Daily News* to be H. E. Chang Chih-tung's dispatch on the subject to Mr. Pelham Warren, H. M. Consul General at Shanghai :—

Ever since the commencement of disturbances in the Nort, trade in the Yangtze, both foreign and native, has suffered greatly thereby ; and since the entrance of the Allied forces into Peking the hearts of all men have been greatly disturbed. In consequence of this, therefore, the members of the outlaw Kolao Hui (society) have repeatedly risen on all sides, under the pretext of "protecting the Empire," creating disturbances, setting fire to houses and pillaging the countryside. Although the high authorities of the Liangkiang and Lianghu provinces have sent troops to suppress these risings, (I regret to say that) so long as peace is not determined upon so long will the hearts of the masses be uneasy. Great Britain has had tradal intercourse with the riverine and maritime ports for several tens of years and it has been owing to her efforts that trade has increased now to such a huge and flourishing extent there. Hence if Great Britain does not take the initiative at an early date in bringing about peace with the other Powers the chances are that the increasing disturbances of these outlaws will spread to other ports and bring about a repetition of what occured at Tientsin, in which case it is to be feared that it will take more than several tens of years to restore them to their original flourishing condition of trade.

In 1894, during the Chinese-Japanese war, Great Britain was unwilling to be early on the field and send men (to China), and the result was that Russia was allowed to get ahead of Great Britian (and consequently her scheme in regard to Manchuria). Russia is indeed, at the present time, in the zenith of her prestige and power; if therefore Great Britian (again) hesitates and acts as a mere spectator many phases in the situation will happen, and though the high authorities of the Liangkiang and Lianghu will do their best in regard to the safety of the Yangtze, yet if fighting continues for a long time, outlaws everywhere will take advantage of the complications and rebel the "status quo" will be threatened withdistruction and restoraion rendered impossible. All our efforts will be as nothing and only assist the scheme of partition of other Powers. This, I, know will not tend to the advantage of Great Britain. But in the case of China opposing herself against seven or eight great and powerful nations, what harm would there be in suspending hostilities for a few months ? Great Britain has always considered trade to be of the first importance and her desire has always been to benefit our country as well ; moreover, I have to acknowledge the very friendly intentions of the British Foreign Office in asking for the opinions of the Viceroys of the Liangkiang and Lianghu and the information that the policy (as regards China) of the United States and Japan is the same as that of Great Britain. I have recently received telegrams from the various Powers the language of which seems to be friendly, I venture therefore to ask you to speedily transmit this to the British Foreign Office with the request to take advantage to the present conditions and initiate peace negotiations with the suspension of hostilities in the meantime ; to invite the United States and Japan to join Great Britain and speedily telegraph to the other Powers requesting them to appoint Ministers with full powers to meet Li Hungchang, and lose no time in opening peace negotiations at once. Fortunate indeed will then be the relations of China with the world.

(*N.C. Daily News,*)

ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOTS IN KIANGSI PROVINCE.

Dispatches have been received at Shanghai from Klukiang to the effect that there were simultaneous risings on the 1st inst. in Chian prefecture, Kiangsi province, against the missionaries there, resulting in the destruction of four mission compounds. The inmates were, however, rescued by the local authorities, who put them in boats and escorted them safely out of Chian.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

A Tsingkiangpu Grand Canal dispatch of the 2nd inst. states that since June last to date there had arrived at that town en route for the North, according to official estimate, 60,000 troops in all, sent by the various Viceroys and Governors of the Southern and central provinces 'to rescue the Emperor.' Of these 40, 500 or 8 battalions, had already gone up toward Tientsin and Peking, had taken part in many battles and reconnaisances against the Allied forces there, had been defeated and were now scattered in all directions, their Generals mostly killed or taken to the hills seeking refuge in obscurity. Upon receipt of the news of the fall of Peking on the 15th August and, consequent flight of the Empress Dowager and Court, Lu Chuanlin, Governor of Kiangsu who led his own quota of 6,000 men and had remained with them in Tsingkiangpu, ever since he left Soochow in the first portion of July last, 'to watch events' at once left for Honan and Shansi to avoid the victorious Allies in Chihli, but may yet meet them should the latter pursue the Court into Shansi. There are, therefore, still left some 7,500 in Tsingkiangpu divided up as follows :—2,500 men from Anhu ; 1,500 from Kiangsi ; 2,000 from Chekiang and 1,500 from Fukien. These last are now hesitating what to do ; whether to go on after the Kiangsu quota under Govenor Lu Ch'uanlin or ask for orders to return to their respective provinces. On the 2nd, however, a dispatch arrived from the Viceroy of the Min-Che (Foochow) saying that General Cheng Provincial Commander-in-chief of Fukien, would soon arrive to take command of all still left in the town, and march at once to Shansi.

THE SCANDAL AT PEKING.

The condition of things in Peking seems to have been a disgrace to every army that is represented there. Looting was the order of the day, the scandals at Tientsin being repeated at Peking and what we are told makes it difficult to believe there were any officers at all there with any control over their troops, while civilians have been eagerly joining in the game, and some of them have been victims. Mail bags were cut open to see if they contained anything of value, and the contents scattered about. 'Loads of spoil,' says one correspondent, 'are pouring into the quarters of both officers and soldiers, though in the case of the latter they are frequently made to feel that what is a deadly offence if committed by a private, is quite pardonable if done by a superior.' Was there no authority in or out of China that could prevent the continuance of this disgrace to our vaunted civilisation ?

It should be mentioned that during the first week after the relief at any rate, the loot taken by the British troops was brought to the British Legation and sold by auction for the general benefit.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES AT TAIYUANFU.

"L'Echo de Chine" gives the following account, furnished by its correpondent at Hienhien, of the massacre of European missionaries at Taiyuanfu. It states that the Governor, Yu Hsien, formerly of Shantung, invited to appear before him on the 9th July all the Europeans, both Catholic and Protestants, sending soldiers to reassure them, and to bring them by force if the ruse did not succeed. The correspondent has these details from a soldier who was present and who escaped by deserting on the 11th July. 500 Chinese soldiers were present, and when the Europeans arrived the Governor, assisted by the Prefect and the Sup-Prefect, who remained standing, held a solemn audience, which began by compelling all the Europeans to kneel before him, and then reproached them with the evil which they had continually done to Chinese adults and children. Then he gave the order for execution. Five, probably two bishops and Catholic Missionaries, were decapitated on the spot by the soldiers. The others were conducted into the courtyard, before the audience chamber and there beheaded. These missionaries all wore Chinese costume, which rendered it impossible for the informant to distinguish Protestants from Catholics. The women and children were also executed; and all met death with a courage which excited the admiration even of their executioners. Several soldiers secretly opened the bodies of the victims in order to inspect the hearts of the Europeans. The bodies were exposed on the Western side of the city in order to be eaten by dogs, but the native Chrisians surreptitiously secured them for private bursal. On the 14th of July 200 converti at Taiynanfu were killed on account of their refusal to recant. The women and children of the orphanage were spared in order to give them time to purge themselves of the poison of Christianity.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO.'s cotton circular, dated Hong-Kong, September 14, says :—Were it not for the reports received the last three days of the disastrous hurricane in Texas, and of the destruction of the Cotton itself in that State, and of its effect on Lancashire, which aroused speculators to some extent to a higher feeling for rates and consumption, the past fortnight as regards Indian Yarn might have been characterized as extremely dull and declining. As it has been, the situation at Pekin has not all been clear with the daily arrivals of the troops of the Allies from various parts for the North, and dealers' minds, though temporarily exercised by above reports, have been much scared to admit of their loading themselves with any material purchases during such a critical period. If anything first importers have been all along anxious to quit under the impetus of a rising exchange, and of the near approach of the closing of the season in India with a very propitious and a cheaper Cotton crop. But these very same features, in combination with the uncertainty of the political situation, have led some native dealers to sell forward even without adequate cover, but as, in addition to these features, the Cotton crop of China has also been propitious, and as already arrivals of New Cotton from Ningpo have been sold under a heavy decline from 26 dls. at the outset to 21 1-2 dls. at the latter end, dealers have been chary of purchasing at the present juncture, consequently importers as well as speculators have not and been able to do much, and only a decline of 1' dl. to 3 dls. has led to a movement of about 3,000 bales of Indian Yarn, wherein superior grades of No. 10 were much more requisitioned for than any counts, No. 20 being notably replaced by sales of about 2,500 dol. bales Japanese No. 20, under a decline of 5 dls, to 6 dls., at prices ranging from 92 dls. to 95. dls. Sales of Indian threads comprise about

350	bales of No. 20	sold at dols.	81	to dols	94 and dols. 102
150	" "	16 "	"	83 "	92
450	" "	12 "	"	80 "	88
2,000	" "	10 "	"	78 "	86
50	" "	6 "	"	78 "	86

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 1,250 bales from India—at 57,000 bales. Exchange on India is quoted to-day at Rs, 154 3-4 wire and Rs. 155 post.

In Shanghai, in addition to absence of orders owing to political troubles from Newchwang and Tientsin, the disturbance in Hankow at the beginning of the past fortnight has brought on the stoppage of the trade with the Upper Yangtsze, and has also affected inquiries from Szechuen. As a consequence, Chinese Bankers have been led to further withhold monetary facilities to native dealers, and this circumstance has so very much paralyzed the hands of importers, that even with all their eagerness to sell at a concession under an advancing exchange, and the nearness of the close of the Cotton season in India, they have not been able to do much. The utmost that could be put through has been some sales of 1,500 bales, at a decline of about a tael, consisting of

400	bales of No. 20	sold at Tls.	65·25	to	69·75
25	" "	16 "	"	65·25	
1,075	" "	10 "	"	58·25	" 63·25

eaving unsold stocks at 88,000 bales. In Japanese Spinnings there has been an entire absence of inquiry since the stoppage of the trade with Hankow. Quotations are nominally Tls. 68 to 70 for No. 20 and Tls. 67 to 69 for No. 16. Local Spinners have been very keen to unload themselves under a stock of 15,000 bales, and have been consequently selling indiscriminately. Some 2,000 bales have been forced on the market at

Tls. 55·25 to 60·00	for No. 10
" 60·0 " 62·50	" " 12
" 61·00 " 64·50	" " 14

Exchange on India as on the 10th instant, has been advised at Rs. 212 1-2 wire and Rs. 213 post.

In Japan the news of very favourable Cotton Crops both in India and China not only worked down prices of No. 20 to Yens 88 1-2 at the Exchange but even Spinners, who had been holding on for higher rates, were also anxious to quit at Yens 89 to 92. Latterly the news of the disaster at Texas has taken prices up at the Exchange to Yens 90 3-4 and spot goods have been quoted high as Yens 93 to 96.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SUCCESS BY LORD METHUEN.

BOERS ROUTED AT MALOPO OOG.

THE following despatch from Lord Roberts was received on Wednesday by the Secretary of State for War :—

Pretoria, September 11 (7.40 p.m.).—Methuen reports that he moved the day before yesterday on Commandant Veftmast's Camp, at Malopo Oog, and completely dispersed the enemy.

Thirty prisoners, 22 waggons, and 40,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. The casualties were confined to the Bushmen, of whom two were dangerously, one severely, and six slightly, wounded. Several of the enemy were seen to fall, and there were a good many riderless horses.

COMMANDANT THERON REPORTED KILLED.

LETTERS FROM DE WET DISCOVERED.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch dated Belfast, September 7, reports as follows :—Hart has been engaging the enemy south-west of Krugersdorp during the last few days in order to drive them away from the vicinity of the railway. He does not mention the casualties in his own force, but states four dead Boers were left on the ground—one of whom is thought to be Theron, the officer who has been at the head of nearly all the attacks on our lines of railway. No one present was able to recognise Theron but in the deceased officer's pocket were letters to Theron by Commandant De Wet containing much official information about our movements.

Pretoria, Monday.—The body supposed to be Commandant Theron's has now been fully identified. He was shot through the head by a pom-pom. The remains have been interred at Krugersdorp.

De Wet is now reported to be in the neighbourhood of Thaba N'chu.—Central News.

THE DEFENCE OF LADYBRAND.

LORD ROBERTS'S ACCOUNT.

Lord Roberts sends the following particulars of the defence and relief of Ladybrand :— The party of the enemy who failed in their attempt to take Winburg hurried off to Ladybrand, which was held by one company of the Worcester Regiment and two small troops of Yeomanry. The Boers surrounded the position in which the troops were entrenched on the morning of the 2nd September, and called upon our men to surrender. On the summons being refused, guns opened fire and commenced a heavy bombardment. On the news reaching me I telegraphed to the officer commanding on no account to surrender as General Kelly-Kenny had infromed me that on hearing that the Boers were making for Ladybrand, he had arranged to send the small column commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel White, R.A., to the garrison's assistance. At the same time I ordered Sir Archibald Hunter to send Bruce Hamilton's brigade by rail from Winburg and Kroonstad to Bloemfontein to be ready to assist White's small force if required. The enemy failed in their object. They fired 230 rounds from their guns into the position, which occupied a front of about one and a half miles, and kept up a heavy rifle fire at the same time. I was informed yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon by the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland that a small Union Jack was still flying over the entrenchment, and this afternoon I received the joyous news that the garrison had been relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel White, our casualties being only five wounded. I will telegraph to-morrow the battalion to which they belong and the names of the officers who conducted the defence. Little, temporarily commanding 3rd Cavalry Brigade, who was severely wounded in thigh on August 25, is progressing favourably.

CREDIT DUE TO BRUCE HAMILTON.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Belfast on September 7, says :—Major White, R.M.L.I., was in command at Ladybrand, and the garrison consisted of one company Wocester Regiment with Lieutenant Moss and 2nd Lieutenant Dorman, and 43 rank and file Wiltshire Yeomanry with Lieutenants Awdry and Henderson. Dorman is slightly wounded in leg, and Sergeont-Major Clifford, Wiltshire Yeomanry, badly. Several Boers were wounded, and left in the Ladybrand hospital. The five officers he reported to have served with great gallantry, especially Lieutenant Moos. Credit for the relief of Ladybrand is, I find, mainly due to Bruce Hamilton, who managed the operations with judgement and despatch. His infantry marched 80 miles in four days and a half.

GENERAL PAGET ENGAGED NEAR WARMBATHS.

LARGE HAUL OF CATTLE.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War has been issued :—

Belfast, September 5 (received September 7).—Paget reports that in an engagement with the enemy near Warmbaths he had one man killed, nine wounded, and two taken prisoners, including Surgeon Foy, who was captured while attending a wounded man. The enemy directed their fire chiefly against a kopje which was ably defended by two mountain guns under Captain N. Llewellyn, British South Africa Police, and a company of Munster Fusiliers. The enemy lost five killed and several wounded. Amongst the killed was the field cornet, who commanded the attacking party. Paget has collected and sent into Pretoria between four and five thousand head of cattle.

BOERS RETURN BUT REPORTED TO BE HEMMED IN.

Maseru, September 8.—The loyal inhabitants of Ladybrand have returned to Maseru for the third time. Boer spies have been observed about the town, and a commando is expected directly. It is reported that the Boers are hemmed in by British troops, and great excitement prevails.—Reuter.

FOUR TOWNS EVACUATED BY THE BRITISH.

Commandant Fourie, of the Bloemfontein commando, who directed the operations against Ladybrand, has with him (says the Ficksburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail") Commandant Haasbrook, who slipped out at Golden Gate when the negotiations with Prinsloo were proceeding at the end of July, and Commandant Visser, and among the commandoes under Fourie is that of Olivier, of Stormberg fame, who was recently captured near Winburg with twenty-five men. Bethlehem and Fouriesberg were evacuated on August 25, while Senekal was last week abandoned by the Worcesters, who retired to Ficksburg while Ladybrand was itself at the mercy of the Boers. These four towns have been occupied by the enemy.

OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE.

SHARP FIGHTING.

Johannesburg, September 3.—The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Dalgety commanding, arrived today from Zeerust. It consists of Lancers, Brabant's Horse, Kaffrarian Rifles, and Cape Mounted Rifles. The Brigade had sharp fighting during last week. On Friday it got into a very tight corner at Quaggafontein. The brigade lost 12 killed and 30 wounded, while the Boers acknowledged five killed and nine wounded. Colonel Little, commanding the brigade, was wounded in a skirmish on Wednesday, and Colonel Delgety succeeded him. The brigade is to go to Kroonstad to refit.—Reuter's Special Service.

BADEN-POWELL'S APPOINTMENT.

CHIEF OF THE TRANSVAAL POLICE.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—General Baden-Powell has been appointed Chief of the Transvaal Police.—Reuter.

Capetown, Sept. 10.—General Baden-Powell has telegraphed to the Mayor of Port Elizabeth that he will visit that town as soon as possible in order to receive the presentation of a sword of honour.—Reuter. According to the "Daily Express," it is considered that quite two years of acute work will follow the war in the shape of policing, in which rare tact, such as Major-General Baden-Powell possesses, will be necessary for the preservation of peace and order. The specially-raised Colonial Corps will be retained upon the new establishment for South Africa, and police corps on the lines of the Old Diamond Fields Horse, Cape Mounted Rifles, and Cape Police will take the place of the Zarps of the Transvaal in the control and patrolling of the new Vaal River colony.

LIONISING "B.P." IN CAPETOWN.

Capetown, September 12.—The public reception of General Baden-Powell by the Mayor of Capetown took place to-day in the Drill Hall, which was full to overflowing. The General received a great ovation on entering, and was presented with an address by the Mayor.—Reuter.

LORD ROBERTS ON HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND. "I WISH I COULD."

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that Lord Roberts, having been asked to give the date of his return to this country, sent the following reply from Belfast on the 8th inst : "I wish I could."

THE HOSPITAL COMMISSION AT PRETORIA.

ILLNESS OF LORD JUSTICE ROMER.

Pretoria, September 9.—The Hospital Commission arrived here yesterday, travelling in a saloon train provided by the new Colony. It commenced its sittings immediately in the Raadzaal, the Government buildings. Sir William Thompson, chief of the Irish Hospital, was examined and gave telling testimony in favour of the medical department, which, he said, under trying circumstances had done excellent work. Mr. Kendal Banks said that he had never seen any cases of wilful neglect. When there had been any apparent neglect, it was unavoidable owing to the natural stress in time of war. Lord Justice Romer was unwell to-day, and it is possible that the resumption of the proceedings will be postponed.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

BOERS SEVERELY CONDEMNED.

The War Office on Wednesday published a statement from Lord Roberts covering the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry on the subject of the treatment of British prisoners of war at Pretoria. The following is the opinion of the Court textually :—The Court, having carefully considered the evidence so far as it relates to the allegations contained in the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Huat, R. F. A., dated June 7, 1900, are of opinion :—Firstly, that the treatment of the officers of the Imperial Army who were prisoners of war appears on the whole to have been fairly good ; Secondly, that the treatment of some of the Colonial prisoners was severe and unjustifiable, inasmuch as they were thrown into a common goal, and not treated as ordinary prisoners of war ; Thirdly, that the non-commissioned officers and men were very badly fed, and the scale of diet (which was not even adhered to) was in the matter of meat a starvation ration ; Fourthly, that religious ministration was sparingly granted ; Fifthly, that the general treatment of sick prisoners was very bad, and has not been exaggerated, and that there is no doubt the prevalence of sickness and the many deaths which occurred among the prisoners were attributable to the gross neglect of the most ordinary sanitary precautions. Signed at Pretoria, June 24 : W. E. Brigg, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Hampshire Regiment ; E. Herapath, Major 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment ; Andrew C. Becher, Major 2nd Norfolk Regiment."

LORD ROBERTS'S STRONG COMMENTS.

Lord Roberts, in forwarding the report of the Court which he directed to be assembled at Pretoria in June, expresses his concurrence in the view of the Court that the treatment of the officers of the Regular forces who were captured by the Boers appears to have been fairly good. The Commander-in-Chief continuing, says that some of the prisoners who belonged to Colonial corps raised in South Africa should have been confined in the gaol and treated as criminals is opposed to the usages of civilised warfare, and the same remark applies to the British subjects residing in the Transvaal who were similarly treated because they refused to take an oath of allegiance to the South African Republic. The food of the non-commissioned officers and men was shown to have been inadequate in quantity and inferior in quality, and for this (says the Field Marshal) there was no excuse, as supplies of excellent meat, bread, and vegetables were easily procurable in the Transvaal at a moderate price. It is much to be regretted that greater facilities were not given for religious ministrations. Regarding the treatment of the sick, Lord Roberts says the inhuman treatment of the sick prisoners throws the greatest discredit on the authorities at Pretoria, who must have been aware that proper hospital accommodation and equipment had not been provided, that suitable food and medical comforts were not forthcoming, and that the supply of medicines and medical appliances was wholly insufficient. That the deficiencies referred to in the correspondence were to some extent made good by the exertions and liberality of private individuals does not exonerate the Government of the South African Republic from its responsibility in this matter.

THE ANNEXED REPUBLICS

REBELS AND ENEMIES IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

A proclamation has been issued by Lord Roberts to the inhabitants of the Orange River Colony. It informs them that, in consequence of annexation, they are now subjects of the Queen, excepting those who were attached to commandoes prior to the annexation proclamation and have since been continuously in arms attached to their commandoes. Those who have remained in arms will be treated as prisoners of war, while those who have taken the oath of submission and broken that oath will be punished with death, imprisonment, or fine. The buildings of men harbouring the enemy will be henceforth liable to be razed to the ground, and any farm or farms in the vicinity of which the railway is damaged are liable to be fined half-a-crown per morgen. The inhabitants are warned to acquaint Her Majesty's forces of the presence of the enemy, otherwise they will be regarded as abetting the latter and are liable to be treated as rebels.

THE REOPENING OF THE RAND.

PREPARING FOR THE BOOM.

Capetown, September 7.—An order for nearly 300 large coal trucks, involving an expenditure of £150,000, is about to be placed by the Rand Gold Mining Company, quick delivery being a vitally important condition. Tenders have been received from British and American manufacturers, the latter quoting a lower price and offering quicker delivery. British financial houses here fear that unless English manufacturers are more energetic and more willing to meet their customers they will be forestalled, with the result that the commercial benefits which will ensue from the war will be reaped by foreigners.—Reuter.

THE WAR HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

LORD ROBERTS GIVES EVIDENCE.

Lord Roberts on Tuesday September 11 gave evidence before the Hospitals Commission in Pretoria. His evidence (says the "Times" correspondent) was valuable as showing the difficulties of transport in connection with his advance. The Commander-in-Chief said that in entering an unknown, sparsely populated, and hostile country, it was absolutely necessary to take large food supplies, and the number of mules and horses, and the amount of forage for these were limited. Rapid movement was only possible by cutting down the equipment of the field nospital and other details, as every days' delay put more heart into the enemy. Every care was taken of the sick and wounded, and there were no complaints from the men, who said they were more comfortable in waggons than in ambulances. In Bloemfontein everything that was possible was done for the care of the sick, and an unlimited order was given to commandeer everything obtainable. To show the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome Lord Roberts mentioned that from March 13, when Bloemfontein was reached, to march 28 not a single truck was able to cross the Orange River, and no food was obtained from the base except a little which was commandeered at Norvalspont and was brought up by road. For 16 days, therefore, there were no supplies and but few medical comforts obtainable, although the requirements of food for the troops were 40 trucks per day, or 400 tons, for both men and animals. From March 29 to April 17 the troops were only just fed, and not one day's reserve was accumulated. Sixty-two trucks with hospital stores came in during that period. The doctors brought on a load of equipments and nurses in waggons from Norvalspont, and these reached Bloemfontein on March 22, seven days before the railway was opened. From April 18 to May 3 a reserve of food for 45 days was accumulated, and this justified the advance on Pretoria from Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts thought that no blame attached to the home authorities in reference to the supply of military stores and equipment. It would be advisable when the war was over that there should be a departmental inquiry into the questions which had been raised in connection with the Royal Army Medical Corps in time of war. With regard to Mrs.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

We have already mentioned the fact discovered by MM. Desgrez and Balthazard, that bioxide of sodium in contact with cold water decomposes, yielding oxygen gas and soda, the oxygen supplying the place of oxygen inhaled from the air in breathing, and the soda absorbing the carbonic acid gas from the lungs. In this way a small quantity of the bioxide keeps the air of a closed space respirable. We have now to add that these inventers have brought out an apparatus for renovating air in this way, which can enable firemen to live in an atmosphere irrespirable, or divers to remain under water without receiving fresh air from a pump.

The apparatus is a circular steel box, carried on the back, and containing the bioxide of sodium, which by means of clockwork is thrown into the water at intervals. There is also an electric fan, driven by accumulaters, which keeps up a circulation of air to and from the helmet of the driver or fireman by means of connecting tubes. The apparatus only weighs 12 kilogrammes, and the air in circulation is about 5 litres, which are rectified for an hour with less than 200 grammes of bioxide. Of course, by increasing the dose of bioxide the man can live two or three hours before coming out of the water or the mephitic atmosphere. The price of bioxide is only 3s. 6d. a kilogramme, and consequently the cost of maintenance for an hour is about 6d. or 8d.

According to M. Kronecker, in a paper to the "Academie des Sciences," Paris, muscular exertion strengthens not only the muscles in action, but those which have remained in disuse. This was proved by making a vigorous young man ascend a mountain, again and again, and measuring his muscular powers. On the other hand, a general fatigue lowered the power of a particular muscle.

M. Raphael Dubois has produced a living lamp in the form of luminous microbes, or photobacteria, in liquids, by which he can illuminate a room with an intensity equal to that of moonshine. He expects to turn the discovery to a practical use.

The "bouillons" or liquids, employed by M. Dubois for cultivating the bacteria contain water, sea salt, phosphoric aliments, and traces of the minerals entering into the composition of bioproteonic matter.

The aliments which give the best results are glycerine and mannite, pentones and asparagine nucleines leoythines, and phosphate of potash.

Potato spirit, or alcohol, adulterated with pyridine is coming into favour as an illuminant in Germmany, and promises to rival acetylene. It is most economical in lamps of at least 70 candlepower. In the gardens of the Imperial Palace of Sans-Souci, Potsdam, there are 220 incandescent lamps burning this alcohol.

The German beet sugar factories have found a way of utilising the waste "molasses lye," which was difficult to dispose of, as it kills fishes in rivers. It is now employed as manure, owing to the nitrogen and potassium it contains. For this purpose it is dried, and spread over the field. According to the United States Consul at Magdeburg, quoting from the "Hanover Journal of Agriculture," it contains over three per cent. of nitrogen, nearly 11 per cent. of potash, and nearly 26 per cent. of carbonate of lime. The inventor believes his treatment of the lye can be applied to other waste materials, and perhaps to sewage.

During a recent thunderstorm in New York a powder boat was lightning struck and 50 pounds of smokeless powder in a case ignited without explosion. Kegs of black powder near it were only scorched on the outside.

The safety of smokeless powder arises from its slow-burning property. The event shows that under the ordinary conditions of packing and transport some kinds of smokeless powder cannot be exploded, and are therefore safer than black powder.

It has been observed that after each lightning flash the glow lamps of the Calcutta Electric Supply Company brightened for a moment, and the effect has been ascribed to etheric waves acting on them as on cohorers in the wireless telegraph.

Mr. Andrew Plecher of Savannah, United States' has invented a gas battery with a partition of porous material impregnated with platinum dust. Oxygen is on one side of it and hydrogen on the other. Electrodes are placed against the sides, and as the two gases combine in the platinum, yield an electric current.

Mr. Adams an American, is experimenting with a sheathed train to reduce the force of the air in resisting its passage, and American railway companies are putting their plant at his disposal.

The "light quivering aspen" and the poplar own the movement of their leaves to a flattening of the stalk at one place. It is been supposed that the quivering is tekeep the leaves from bruising themselves against one another, but in a letter to "Nature" Mr. H. J. Colbourn, of Hobart, suggests that it may be adapted to throw off the excess of moisture on the leaf in the marshy situations of the tree. Evaporation is, of course, hastened by movement in the air.

The "moving platfrom' is not exactly new, since it was planned for railway platforms in India by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Sedgwick, R. E. in 1877, and published at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

Touching the practice of deforming the head among the White Huns cited by Ujalvy and recently mentioned in this column, Mr. Kumagusu Minakata, in a letter to "Nature," states that in the Chinese history of the later "Han" dynasty the people of south-west Corea are credited with flattening their heads by compressing the skulls of children with a stone. Deforming the head was practised in a number of places, for example, at Toulouse by the Tectosages in ancient times, and it does not follow that the White Huns had to do with the Corean. The Hunnish deformation elevated the brow, whereas the Corean flattened it, as in the case of the Chinook Indians of British Columbia, who may, indeed, have derived the custom from Corea or at least Asia.

Messrs. Potts and Sons, the well-known clock-makers have constructed what is perhaps the greatest horological achievement of the century. A knight strikes the hours with his "maily-fist," a Tommy Atkins, followed by a kilted Highlander, an Irish "boy," a Canadian voyageur, and a Hindoo, make their appearance and retire. A cock crows thrice. All the figures are in copper bronze. The escapement is of the double three-legged gravity sort of Lord Grimthorpe, who is perhaps the highest living authority on clocks and bells.

It is the fashion in France among certain writers to sneer at the Academy and its forty "Immortals," whose names, by the way, very few take the trouble to remember; but even if we put criticism apart, and French critics, mostly Academicians, are the finest in the world, there is some use in the Academy. It has lately been called upon to decide whether an automobile or motor car is of the masculine or feminine gender, and it has decided after mature consideration that such a rattling, puffing, and blowing piece of iron, fire, gas, and electricity must be masculine.

According to the "Sanitary Record," meat kept in refrigerators for a long time loses a nourishing principle of some kind; it is not easy to say what.

Of all the subjects for study open to the astronomer who has no optical assistance at his command, none can be so easily or so frequently observed, none afford him such an opportunity for really useful work, as do meteors. And the meteors may be observed practically the whole year round, except when cloud or moonlight interferes; yet one month ranks preeminently as the meteor month—the month of August. It is only in recent years that our knowledge of these natural fireworks has made any real advance. By the labours of a very few observers, one of whom, Mr. Denning, may be said to have outweighed all others put together in the value and number of his results, we know of many hundreds of radiant points, and they have been shown to be not mere distempers of the air, but bodies of a truly planetory nature, travelling round the sun in orbits as defined as that of the earth itself.

Admiral Close writes that "it cannot be too generally known there is a spirit made in Switzerland from the mountain ash berry and sold in some of the Alpine hotels which has the extraordinary power of destroying the memory. Rowan jelly made from the same berry, though in taste far superior to currant jelly, should, for the foregoing reason, be avoided." The spirit, he says, is made from the stone of the fruit, but it is impossible to separate the fruit and the kernel. "Our grandmother, he added, "who knew much about herbs and simples, always pronounced the mountain ash berry poisonous."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

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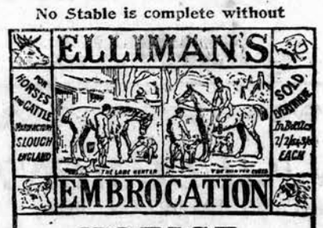

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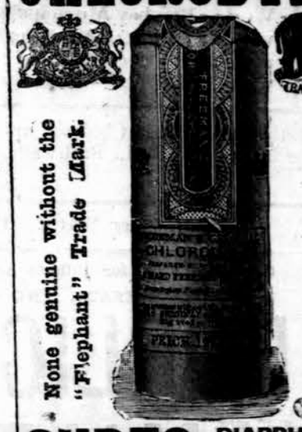

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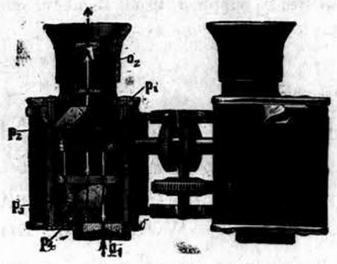

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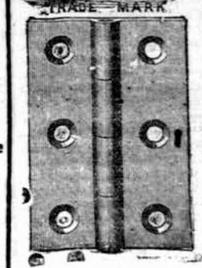

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